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SHERIFFS OF DENBIGHSHIRE.—No. III.

(Continued from p. 117, vol. xv, 3rd Ser.)

CHARLES II.

1660.—*Edward Vaughan of Llwydiarth, Esq.* This gentleman also served the office of sheriff in the previous year. He was in all probability a younger brother of Sir Robert Vaughan, Knt., and son of Owen Vaughan, Esq., sheriff in 1601. The elder brother, Sir Robert, left by his wife, Catherine, two children, *Herbert* and *Catherine*. Herbert proved himself a zealous royalist, and was one of the prominent leaders in the king's cause in North Wales and the Marches. He was taken prisoner at Shrewsbury, on the 21st of February, 1644, when that town was betrayed into the hands of the parliamentary leader, Colonel Mytton; but subsequently he escaped, or was exchanged, for shortly afterwards we find him fighting by the side of that stout old royalist, Sir John Owen, in Caernarvonshire. In this skirmish Sir John was captured, but Vaughan and other leaders escaped.<sup>1</sup> For his loyalty Herbert had his estates confiscated by Parliament; or, as Reynolds puts it, "for his loyalty to King Charles I he was ousted of his estates by his uncle, Edward Vaughan, who by a suspected deed claimed it." The uncle was a member of the Long Parliament at this time, and doubtless was

<sup>1</sup> Cambrian Quarterly, i, 61, 71.



with Miss Purcell, which took place, according to Reynolds, in the year 1672. Immediately after this event we find that Edward Vaughan became a person of importance in Montgomeryshire. He represented it in the short Parliament of 1679, was high sheriff in 1688, re-elected to represent the county in 1685, and continued its member until his death in 1718, the year in which a new writ was issued for the election of his successor. A person who died in 1718, having been married in 1672, can hardly be expected to have arrived at an age sufficiently mature to serve as a member of Parliament in 1645. These facts all tend to support Reynolds' assertion that it was the uncle who succeeded Herbert in possession of the estates. May we hope that the present member for Montgomeryshire will turn his attention to this portion of the history of his family with a view to clearing up much that is now obscure relating to the lives of the two Edward Vaughans who were sheriffs and members of Parliament?

1661.—*Charles Salusbury of Bachymbyd, Esq.*, was the second son of William Salusbury of Rûg, the celebrated "*Salsbri'r Hosanau Gleision*" (Blue Stockings). The Salusburies of Bachymbyd were a younger branch of the old family of Llyweni, being descended from John Salusbury (fourth son of Thomas Salusbury Hên of Llyweni), whose son, Piers, acquired Rûg by his marriage with Margaret Wenn, daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Howel, a descendant of Owen Brogyntyn, who is said to have resided at Rûg.<sup>1</sup> John Salusbury of Rûg, grandson of Piers, was the father of Col. William Salusbury, Governor of Denbigh Castle during the civil war, the hero of the siege of 1646, who contrived to hold his castle for his royal master two months longer than any other fortress in the kingdom was held.<sup>2</sup> His fortunes, in many respects, resembled those of the defender of Raglan Castle, the brave Marquis of Worcester. By

<sup>1</sup> Pennant's *Tour*, ii, 201.

<sup>2</sup> A full account of the siege is given in *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, pp. 208-38.

his wife Dorothy, daughter of Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth, sheriff in 1601, and sister of the sheriff of the preceding year, Col. William Salusbury had a family of three sons,—Owen Salusbury of Rûg, *Charles*, and John, who died without issue. As some recognition of the great services rendered to the royal cause by the Salusbury family, the second son, Charles (for his elder brother, Owen, died in 1657), was at the Restoration selected as one of the seven Denbighshire gentlemen who were deemed fit and qualified for the contemplated knighthood of the Royal Oak, his estate being then valued at £1,300.<sup>1</sup> In 1666 he built the present house at Bachymbyd.<sup>2</sup> He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Thelwall, Esq., of Plâs-Coch, high sheriff in 1643, and was the father of an only daughter, *Jane*, who became the wife of Sir Walter Bagot of Blithfield, M.P. for the county of Stafford, ancestor of the present Lord Bagot. By this alliance the estates passed into possession of the Bagot family.

1662.—*Watkin Kyffin, of Glascoed*, was the eldest son of Gruffydd Kyffin of Glascoed (acquired by purchase from his nephew, John Kyffin), by his wife Lowry, the daughter of Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth, the sheriff for 1601. The Kyffins of Glascoed deduced their descent, through Ieuan Gethin ab Madoc Kyffin, from Einion Efell, lord of Cynllaeth, a younger son of Prince Madoc ab Meredydd of Powys.<sup>3</sup> Watkin Kyffin, who was sheriff for Montgomeryshire in 1663, married Dorothy, daughter of Owen Holland of Berw, in the county of Anglesey,<sup>4</sup> by whom he had issue, one son, *Gruffydd*, who died without issue in 1661, and six daughters,—1, *Margaret*, heiress of Glascoed, who married Sir William Williams, Knt., Speaker of the House of Commons, and Solicitor-General to James II. This gentleman is said to have married her early in life, in consequence of a lawsuit

<sup>1</sup> *Cambrian Quarterly*, ii, 169.

<sup>2</sup> *Anc. and Mod. Denbigh*, 237.

<sup>3</sup> *Burke's Landed Gentry*, art., "Edwards of Ness Strange."

<sup>4</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 1868, p. 128.



which he gained for her father at Shrewsbury, when Mr. Kyffin was so pleased with his conduct that he offered him his daughter's hand. Thinking it right to inquire what settlement the young barrister could make on the issue of the marriage, Mr. Williams said he would settle his *bar-gown*. Mr. Kyffin, however, had penetration enough to anticipate the eminence of his future son-in-law, and the match took place.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Yorke tells the story differently.<sup>2</sup> He says that Williams, on one of the Welsh circuits, danced with this lady, and got her leave to propose himself to her father. "And what have you?" said the old gentleman pretty roughly to him. "I have, sir," says Williams, "a tongue and a gown." The issue by this marriage was two sons,—William, the sheriff for 1696; and John, ancestor of the Bodelwyddan family; together with a daughter, Emma, the wife of Sir Arthur Owen. Mr. Kyffin's other daughters were,—2, *Mary*; 3, *Anne*, married to Thomas Edwards of Kilhendre; 4, *Sina*, the wife of Roger Matthews of Blodwell, in the county of Salop, now represented by the Earl of Bradford; 5, *Dorothy*, married to —; 6, *Catherine*, married to John Lloyd of Glanhafon.

*Arms.*—Party per fess *sa.* and *arg.*, a lion rampant countercharged.

1663.—*Roger Puleston of Emrall* (or, as it is written in some old MSS., *Emerallt*), Esq. Pennant states that the name was originally *De Pulesdon*, and that it was derived from Pulesdon, a township in Shropshire. The founder of the Emrall family was Roger, a favourite officer of Edward I, who, after the conquest of Wales, appointed him collector of the taxes raised to support the French war. In collecting the tax he was seized by the Welsh, and hanged. His son, Richard, was appointed by the same prince sheriff of Caernarvon; and another descendant, John Puleston *Hen* (senior) was appointed Chamberlain of North Wales, and was very popular with the bards. Roger Puleston of Emrall, who died 1571, married Anne, daughter of Richard Grosvenor of Eaton,

<sup>1</sup> Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 156.

<sup>2</sup> *Royal Tribes*, p. 112.

Esq., and was the father of a younger son, Richard Puleston, whose grandson, John Puleston "of Emerallt," is described in the Harl. MS. 1971 as a justice of Westminster. He died August 1659, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth (who died 29 Sept. 1659), a son, Roger, the present sheriff, who was born in the year 1636. Mr. Puleston was high sheriff of Flintshire in 1662. He married Janet, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn of Mostyn; and dying in 1667, left issue :

- I. *Sir Roger Puleston*, who married Catherine, daughter and heiress of William Edwards of Plâs Newydd, in the parish of Chirk, Esq., descended from Tudor Trefor.
- II. *John*, who died *s. p.*
- III. *Susanna*, who became the wife of Eubule Thelwall, son of Eubule Thelwall.

The last male descendant of this branch of the family was Thomas Puleston, who in 1734 bequeathed the estate of Emrall to his relative, John Puleston of Pickhill, Esq., uncle of Richard Price, who assumed the name and arms of Puleston by sign manual, in 1812, in compliance with the will of his uncle, and was created a baronet, 2nd Nov. 1813.

*Arms.*—*Sa.* three mullets *arg.*

1664.—*Robert Wynn of Foelas, Esq.*, filled the office for the second time. (See under 1631.)

1665.—*Sir John Carter of Kinmael, Knt.*, was the eldest son of Thomas Carter of Dinton in Bedfordshire. He joined the Parliamentary forces, and became one of Cromwell's colonels. He took an active part in the siege of Denbigh, and he appears to have been prominent in the management of the affairs of the town after its capitulation on the 26th of October, 1646. The historian of Denbigh states that "Col. Geo. Twistleton, Col. Thomas Ravenscroft, and Col. Sir John Carter, had the chief management of all public affairs; and both the borough and the county felt the weight of their authority."<sup>1</sup> In the list of members of Parliament for Den-

<sup>1</sup> *Anc. and Mod. Denbigh*, 243.

highshire he appears as member in the Parliaments of 1654 and 1656 as "Col. John Carter"; but in 1658-9 he is styled "(Sir) John Carter of Kinmael."<sup>1</sup> He acquired Kinmael by his marriage with Dorothy, daughter and heiress of David Holland of that place, by Dorothy his wife, daughter of Jenkin Lloyd of Berthllwyd in Montgomeryshire. On the occasion of his marriage a wag is said to have made the remark, that he had chosen the best bit of Holland in the country.<sup>2</sup> Carter is said to have served behind a draper's counter before he enlisted under the Parliamentary banner.<sup>3</sup> In 1650 he was appointed high sheriff for Caernarvonshire, and in 1660 he was chosen to represent the town of Denbigh in Parliament, but only retained his seat for a short time. He died Nov. 25th, 1676.

*Arms.*—Az. a talbot passant inter three buckles or.

1666.—*Charles Goodman of Glanhespin, Esq.*, was the son of Thomas Goodman of Plâs Uchaf, sheriff in 1613, by his second wife, Penelope, daughter of Richard Glynton, and was born in 1619. He was twice married: first to Rebecca, daughter of Richard Langford of Trefalyn, by whom he had a daughter, *Penelope*, married to Marmaduke Lloyd of Newtown in Montgomeryshire; secondly, to Anne, daughter of Edward Price. By this lady, who died the 8th Dec. 1684, he had a daughter, *Sarah*, who married her relative, Gabriel Goodman, a lawyer of Ruthin. Bishop Goodman, in his will, bequeaths to "my cousin, Charles Goodman of Glanhespin, five pounds."<sup>4</sup> Mr. Goodman died on the 14th Aug. 1693.<sup>5</sup>

1667.—*Maurice Gethin of Cerniogau* was the son and heir of Robert Gethin of Cerniogau, the son of Robert Wynn Gethin of the same place, who was brother to Cadwaladr ab Maurice, the high sheriff for 1548 (see that year). In the *Calendar of State Papers* (Domestic Series) for the year 1667, under January 9, is the following entry: "Whitehall.—Dispensation for Maurice

<sup>1</sup> *Records of Denbigh*, 80.

<sup>3</sup> *Anc. and Mod. Denbigh*, 250.

<sup>2</sup> Pennant, iii, 163.

<sup>4</sup> Harl. MS. 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Yorke's Royal Tribes*, p. 170.

Gethin, high sheriff of Denbighshire, to live out of the county, at his house at Islington, on account of his age (seventy years) and his ill health, he appointed sufficient deputy." At his death Mr. Gethin left a daughter and heiress, *Rebecca*, who married Richard Kenrick, heir of Andrew Kenrick, who died in 1653. From the Kenricks the Cerniogau estate passed into the hands of Mr. Blair, from whom it was purchased by the late Mr. Wynne of Foelas.<sup>1</sup>

1668.—*William Parry of Llwyn Ynn, Esq.* This gentleman married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Roger Holland of Hendrefawr, the son of Roger Holland the high sheriff for 1634. Bishop Goodman speaks of Mr. Parry, in his will, as the heir of his sister Susan; and bequeaths "to my cousin, William Parry of Llwyn Ynn, and his sister, five pounds."<sup>2</sup> By his wife (who died in 1706) Mr. Parry had issue, "six sons and five daughters, whereof two survived her only,"<sup>3</sup> viz., 1, *David*, the sheriff of 1695; and 2, *Susannah*, married to John Roberts of Hafod-y-Bwch, the high sheriff for 1705.

1669.—*Hugh Lloyd of Foxhall, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Foulk Lloyd of Foxhall, Esq., the son of Hugh Lloyd of the same place, the sheriff in 1636. He married Margaret, daughter of William Glynn, Esq., of Glynllifon in the county of Caernarvon, by whom he had issue, a son and heir, *Foulk*, who married Elizabeth, daughter and eventual heiress of Thomas Lloyd of Aston in the county of Salop, descended from Einion Efell. By this marriage the Lloyds became possessed of Aston, and made it their family residence; the old seat of Foxhall being now the property of Frederick Richard West, Esq., of Ruthin Castle.

*Arms.*—Those of Lloyd of Foxhall were, quarterly *or* and *az.* two roebucks passant counterchanged of the field. Crest, a roebuck's head. On succeeding to the estates of the Aston family they assumed their arms,

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 1860, p. 112.

<sup>2</sup> *Royal Tribes*, 168, 170.

<sup>3</sup> From an inscription on a monument in Abergelau Church, given in *Anc. and Mod. Denbigh*, p. 205.

viz. per fess *sa.* and *arg.* a lion rampant counterchanged of the field.<sup>1</sup>

1670.—*Edward Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward, Esq.* This sheriff was the eldest son of Simon Thelwall of the same place, the sheriff for 1612. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Andrew Meredydd of Glan Tanat, Esq., and had issue :

- i. *Simon Thelwall* of Plas-y-Ward, who married Lady Margaret Sheffield, daughter of Edward Lord Sheffield and Earl of Mulgrave, and was the father of *Edward Thelwall* of Plas-y-Ward, who by his wife Sidney, daughter and heiress of William Wynn of Garthgynan (son of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir), had a daughter, *Jane*, the heiress of Plas-y-Ward, who married Sir William Williams (second baronet), the sheriff for 1696 (see p. 180).
- ii. *Andrew.* iii. *John.* iv. *Edward*, a captain in Ireland. v. *William.* vi. *Lumley.* vii. *Robert.*

Together with seven daughters : 1, *Dorothy*, the wife of Edward Morris of Lloran, Esq., sheriff 1673; 2, *Jane*, wife of Robert Wynn of Foelas, sheriff in 1631 and 1664; 3, *Sidney*, wife of Lewis Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, Esq.; 4, *Margaret*, wife of Maurice Jones of Dôl, Esq.; 5, *Anne*, wife of Thomas Wynn, Esq.; 6, *Alice*, married to Thomas Mostyn of Cilcen, son of Sir Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn; 7, *Frances*.<sup>2</sup>

1671.—*Mytton Davies of Llanerch, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Robert Davies, Esq., of Gwysanau, and Anne, daughter and coheiress of Sir Peter Mutton of Llanerch, Knt., Chief Justice of North Wales, Member of Parliament for the Caernarvon boroughs, and also for the county of Denbigh in 1603. The family of Gwysanau deduce their descent through Llewelyn ab David, who was settled at that place in the time of Edward IV, from Cynwrig Efell, son of Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys. Robert Davies (father of the present sheriff), who was born in 1616, was high sheriff of Flintshire in

<sup>1</sup> Burke's *Landed Gentry*, art., "Lloyd of Aston."

<sup>2</sup> Add. MS. 9865.

1644, 1645, 1646, and 1660, as a staunch Cavalier garrisoned the old mansion of Gwysanau, and defended it till 1645, when Sir William Brereton, the Parliamentary general, compelled its surrender. At the Restoration his name appears as one of those deemed fit and qualified for the knighthood of the Royal Oak, his estate being then valued at £2,000 per ann.<sup>1</sup> His heir, Mytton, was born in 1634, and succeeded to the estates in the year 1666, inheriting Llanerch from his mother. He was a great traveller, and resided for some time in Italy. Upon his return he made great alterations in the house and gardens at Llanerch.<sup>2</sup> He was appointed alderman of Denbigh, 1688, and filled the office of high sheriff of Flintshire in 1670. By his wife, Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey, county of Chester, Bart., he had issue :

- I. *Robert*, his heir, the sheriff in 1687.
  - II. *Thomas*, 1660-97, married Margaret, daughter of Owen Madoc, Esq., and had issue.
  - III. *Roger*, buried March 30th, 1677.
  - IV. *John*, D.D., rector of Kingsland, precentor of St. David's, and prebendary of Hereford and St. Asaph. He was twice married, and left issue, four sons : *John*, *Sneyd*, D.D., *Thomas*, and *William*.
  - V. *Richard*, vicar of Rhiwabon, precentor of Brecon, and canon of St. Asaph, buried at Mold 1746.
- 1, *Anne*, and 2, *Mary*, both died *s. p.*; 3, *Elizabeth*, married to Thomas Eyton of Leeswood, Esq.; 4, *Catherine*, second wife of Sir William Williams, the sheriff of 1696; 5, *Grace*, ob. *s. p.* 1693.

Mrs. Davies was buried April 3rd, 1678; and her husband, Nov. 6th, 1684.

*Arms.*—*Gu.* on a bend *arg.*, a lion passant armed and langued *gu.*<sup>1</sup>

1672.—*John Thelwall of Plas-Coch, Esq.*, was the son and heir of John Thelwall, the sheriff of 1643. He was

<sup>1</sup> Gwaith Gwallter Mechain, iii, 199-200.

<sup>2</sup> Pennant, ii, 177; *Royal Tribes*, 98.

entered at Gray's Inn, became a counsel, and was twice married : first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, Knt., who died without issue; secondly, to Anne, daughter of Robert Davies of Gwysanau (the father of Mytton Davies, the preceding sheriff), by whom he had issue: 1, *John*; 2, *Anne*. John Thelwall died at Plas Coch, Sept. 28th, 1686, at the age of seventy-seven, and was buried in Llanrhudd Church. He is described by Pennant<sup>2</sup> as a "barrister learned in the law, in physic, and the humane sciences."

1673.—*Edward Morris of Lloran, Esq.* As the estates of Lloran Uchaf and Glan Cynlleth, or Pen-y-bont, were at this time in the possession of one family, it is probable that this sheriff was the same gentleman who served for 1638. (See under 1676.)

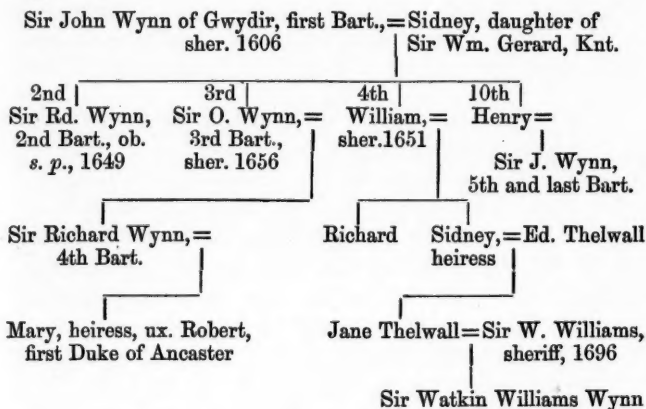
1674.—*Sir John Wynn of Watstay, Bart.*, was the son and heir of Henry Wynn, Esq. (tenth son of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, Bart.), by his wife Catherine, daughter and heiress of Elizei Lloyd of Rhiw Goch in Merionethshire. On the death of his cousin, Sir Richard Wynn (son of Sir Owen Wynn, who was the sheriff in 1656, he succeeded to the baronetcy; but the Gwydir estates were conveyed by the marriage of *Mary*, the heiress of Sir Richard, to the family of the Duke of Ancaster. In 1671 he succeeded his father, and was high sheriff of Caernarvonshire in 1675, of Merionethshire in 1676, Member of Parliament for the latter county in the two Parliaments which met in 1678-79 and 1680, Custos Rotulorum of the same county in 1707 and 1708, honorary member of the Denbigh Town Council from 1691 to his death, and Member for Caernarvonshire from 1710-13. He married Jane, daughter and heiress, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Gerard Eyton of Eyton, Knt., of Eyton Evans of Watstay, Esq., son of Thomas Evans of Watstay and Anne his wife, daughter of Dr. Powell, vicar of Rhiwabon, the Welsh historian. He changed the name of the property of which he became

<sup>1</sup> Burke's *Landed Gentry*, art. "Davies of Gwysanau."

<sup>2</sup> *Tours*, ii, 196.



possessed in right of his wife, to *Wynnstay*; and made great alterations in it by enclosing a park for deer, with a stone wall; planting its avenues with oak, elm, and ash, etc. Sir John Wynn died, without issue, at the advanced age of ninety-one, in the year 1718, having devised his estates to his young relative, Watkin Williams, who then assumed the additional name of Wynn; but the baronetcy transmitted from the first baronet of Gwydir became extinct on the death of his grandson, the present sheriff. Its descent is shown in the following table:



1676.—*David Maurice of Penybont, Esq.*, was the son and heir of

*Edward Maurice of Penybont, or Glan Cynllaith, Esq.*, the high sheriff for 1638, under which year an account of him was omitted. Edward Maurice was the son and heir of David Maurice of Penybont (described in the Harl. MS. 2299 as an attorney in Ludlow), fourth son of Maurice ab Meredydd of Lloran Uchaf, descended, through Ieuan Gethin, from Einion Efell. He married Alice, third daughter and coheiress of Andrew Meredydd of Glan Tanat, and was the father of

*David Maurice*. This gentleman was high sheriff for Montgomeryshire in the years 1677 and 1686, and mar-

ried Frances, daughter of Sir John Corbet of Adderley. He was the grandfather of David Maurice, who died in 1719, and was buried in Llansilin Church. By a monument to his memory, erected in the northern aisle of the church, we are informed that Glan-Cynllaith, or Penybont, was the seat of the third branch of the ancient house of Lloran Uchaf, upon a division of that estate among eight sons about the year 1560. On the death of the last David Maurice the estate fell, by heirship, to his son Edward, who died without issue in 1732. His mother, Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Villiers, Viscount Purbeck, and Baron of Stoke in the county of Bucks, erected the monument to the grateful memory of her husband and son. The united estates of Lloran and Penybont then became the property of the heir-at-law, Price Maurice, Esq., the father of Edward Corbet of Ynys-y-Maengwyn, Esq.<sup>1</sup>

1677.—*John Langford of Trefalyn, Esq.*, was the second son, and on the death of his brother Richard, heir of John Langford of Trefalyn (or Allington), by Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward. He was living in 1681, and married Mary, daughter of Jonathan ——— of Hasleford, Esq., by whom he had issue,—1, *Richard*; 2, *Jonathan*; 3, *John*; 4, *May*.

*Arms*.—*Gules, a wildgoose argent.*

1678.—*Edward Brereton of Boras, Esq.*, was the second son, and on the death of his eldest brother, in Dec. 1657, heir of Edward Brereton of Borasham, who died 8th July, 1645 (in his father's lifetime), by Jane, his wife, daughter of John Gruffydd of Lleyn, co. Caernarvon; and grandson of Owen Brereton, who died 1648; the son of Owen Brereton, who died in 1603; the son of Edward Brereton, the son of Owen Brereton, high sheriff in the years 1581 and 1588. In 1689 he was chosen to represent Denbigh and its contributory boroughs in Parliament; and after a contested election with Mr. Williams, son of Sir William Williams, the Speaker of the House of Commons, was again elected in

<sup>1</sup> Reynolds' Pedigrees. Gwaith Gwalter Mechain, iii, 50.

1690. He was appointed alderman of Denbigh, Aug. 11, 1693, and re-elected member for the boroughs in 1698. In 1701 Thomas Cotton contested the boroughs with Mr. Brereton, but the latter was again successful.<sup>1</sup> He married a daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, of Cannon in the county of Middlesex, Knt., by whom he had issue, two sons, *Edward* and *John*.

1679.—*Hedd Lloyd of Hafodunos, Esq.*, was the son and heir of Henry Lloyd of Hafodunos (the son of Foulk, the son of Henry ab Evan Lloyd, the sheriff for 1593), and Margaret his wife, daughter of John Vaughan, the son of John Vaughan of Glanllyn Tegid. Hedd Lloyd, sheriff elect, was sworn a common burgess of the town of Denbigh, February 18th, 1678.<sup>2</sup> He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Holland, and was living in 1702.<sup>3</sup>

1680.—*Thomas Holland of Teirdan, Esq.*, who died in 1683 (1687 according to another authority), was the eldest son, by Jane, his wife (daughter of Thomas ab Humphrey of Bodelwyddan, Esq.), of Humphrey Holland of Teirdan, grandson of Humphrey Holland, founder of this branch of the Holland family, to whom the property of Teirdan was granted by his father, Pyrs Holland, in 1579.<sup>4</sup> Thomas Holland married Jane, daughter of William Price of Rhiwlas, and by her (who died 1673) had issue, a son,—1, *John Holland of Teirdan*, who married, 24th Dec. 1673, Margaret, daughter of Robert Davies of Gwysanau, and was the father of Thomas Holland, the sheriff for 1707; and 2, a daughter, *Jane*, married to Robert Griffith of Brymbo, sheriff in 1685.

1681.—*William Edwards of Chirk, Esq.* This sheriff most probably was William Edwards of Cefn-y-Wern in the parish of Chirk, son and heir of John Wynn Edwards of the same place, great-grandson of John Edwards of Plas Newydd, sixth in descent from Iorwerth Foel, lord of Chirk. He married Mary, daughter of Roger Brereton, Esq.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Records of Denbigh*, p. 73.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 138.

<sup>3</sup> *Y Brython*, v, 283.

<sup>4</sup> *Arch. Camb.* for 1867, p. 168.

<sup>5</sup> *Lewis Dwnn*, ii, 362.

1682.—*Joshua Edisbury of Erddig, Esq.* The family of Edisbury were from Cheshire, and settled at Erddig in the last half of the seventeenth century, having purchased that estate. The present sheriff, who built the house at Erddig in 1678, was the son of John Edisbury of Pentre Clawdd. The family does not appear to have long resided here, for the place was sold, under a decree of Chancery, in 1715, and purchased by John Meller, Esq., who bequeathed it to his relative, Simon Yorke, Esq.<sup>1</sup>

1683.—*Griffith Jefferies of Acton, Esq.* (afterwards Sir Griffith), was the eldest son of John Jefferies of Acton (who died 1670, at the age of thirty-four), eldest brother of Lord Chancellor Jefferies. Sir Griffith succeeded his grandfather at Acton.

1684.—*Thomas Powell of Horsley, Esq.*, was the son of Sir Thomas Powell of Horsley, Bart., sheriff in 1657. He was born in 1650, and married Anne, daughter and heiress of Mr. Cook of Stepney, near London, and had issue,—a son, *Thomas*, who died *s. p.*, and a daughter, *Elizabeth*.

1685.—*Robert Gruffydd of Brymbo, Esq.*, was the son of Gruffydd ab Edward of Brymbo (descended from Sanddau Hardd), by Elen, his wife, daughter of Gruffydd ab Nicholas of Coed-y-llai, or Leeswood, in the county of Flint, Esq. He married Catherine, daughter of John of Coed-y-llai, or Leeswood.

*Arms.*—1, *vert*, semé of Broomslips, a lion rampt. *or*; 2, *or*, a lion rampt. *az.*; 3, *vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*.

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JAMES II.<sup>2</sup>

1686.—*William Ravenscroft of Pickhill, Esq.* This sheriff was the son of Thomas Ravenscroft of Pickhill, Esq., sheriff in 1649). He married Elizabeth, daughter

<sup>1</sup> Pennant, i, 396.

<sup>2</sup> James II ascended the throne, Feb. 6th, 1684-5.

of Robert Antrobus of Antrobus, county of Chester, and died without issue.

1687.—*Robert Davies of Llanerch and of Gwysannau, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Mytton Davies of Gwysannau and Llanerch, Esq. (sheriff in 1671). This gentleman, who was an able naturalist, and a Welsh antiquary of great repute, was the collector of the valuable Llanerch MSS. He was sheriff of Flintshire in the year 1704. About Dec. 2nd, 34th Charles II (1681-2), the date of the marriage settlement, he married Letitia, daughter of Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Trawscoed in the county of Cardigan; afterwards the wife of Peter Penant of Bychton and Downing in the county of Flint, Esq. By this lady Mr. Davies had issue:

- I. *Robert*, his heir, who married Anne, daughter and eventual coheiress of John Brocholes of Claughton Hall, county of Lancaster, Esq.; by whom he had issue, *Robert*, his heir (who was sheriff in 1745), together with three other sons and three daughters.
- II. *John*, who died *s. p.* in 1695.
- I, *Anna*, and II, *Jane*, both of whom died *s. p.*
- III. *Jane*, the wife of Rossindale Lloyd, Esq., ancestor of the Lloyds of Aston.

In 1685 Mr. Davies was appointed alderman of Denbigh "*vice Mutton Davies, Esq., deceased.*"<sup>1</sup> He died in 1710, at the age of fifty-two, and was buried at Mold, where there is an inscription to his memory on his grandfather's monument.

1688.—*Sir Richard Myddelton of Chirk Castle, Bart.*, was the second son, and upon the death of his brother, Sir Thomas Myddelton, Bart., in 1683, without male issue, heir of Sir Thomas Myddelton (created a baronet in 1660, and who died in 1663, at the age of thirty-nine), and Mary, his wife, daughter of Thomas Cholmondeley of the Vale Royal, in the county of Chester, Esq. In 1684 Sir Richard was appointed alderman of Denbigh, and represented the county in Parliament from 1685 up to the time of his death in 1716, the new writ

<sup>1</sup> *Records of Denbigh*, p. 141.

for the election of a successor being issued May 12th of that year. Sir Richard left issue,—

I. *Sir William Myddelton, Bart.*, who died unmarried in 1718, at the age of twenty-four, when the baronetcy became extinct.

II. *Mary*, who also died unmarried.

Upon the death of Sir William the estates passed to his relative, Robert Myddelton, Esq., of Llysfaï; and from him to his brother, John Myddelton, Esq., of Chirk Castle, who was great-grandfather of Charlotte Myddelton, the mother of Colonel Myddelton Biddulph of Chirk Castle, the present representative of the family.

*Arms.*—*Arg.* on a bend *vert*, three wolves' heads erased of the field.

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#### WILLIAM III.<sup>1</sup>

1689.—*Roger Mostyn of Brymbo, Esq.*

1690.—*William Robinson of Gwersyllt, Esq.* William Robinson, the high sheriff for 1630 (see that year), was the father of

*John Robinson* of Gwersyllt and Mynachdy, born in 1616. He was a zealous and distinguished royalist, a colonel in the king's guards, and was probably the Col. Robinson who in 1645 or 1646 took the Castle of Aberllynawg, near Beaumaris, from Sir Thomas Cheadle, who kept it for the Parliament.<sup>2</sup> When the cause of the Parliament triumphed he was obliged to quit the county, leaving his house at Gwersyllt in a most ruinous condition; but on his return he found it rebuilt by the usurper, who occupied it during his exile. As some acknowledgment of his services in the cause of royalty, he was in 1660 selected for the intended honour of the knighthood of the Royal Oak, his estates being then valued at £800,<sup>3</sup> probably the value of Mynachdy alone. The colonel died in 1680, and was buried in Gresford

<sup>1</sup> William III began his reign, Feb. 13th, 1688-9.

<sup>2</sup> Gwaith Gwalter Mechain, iii, 194.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, iii, 191.

Church, where there is a monument erected to his memory, with the following inscription :

“ H. S. J.  
JOHANNIS ROBINSON  
Qui  
Tribunus CAROLI MARTYRIS, fortunas ejus (hoc est  
Ecclesiam Monarchiamque) sustinebat strenue.  
Rege cadente  
CAROLUM exulem non deseruit exul,  
Cum reduce redux.  
Apud GWERSYLLT,  
Ubi omnia sua a rebelli manu direpta reliquerat,  
Ædificijs ab eadem eleganter constructis gavisus est.  
Ab uxore MARGARITA, Filia EDWARDI NORRIS  
De SPEAK in Com. Pal. LANCAST. ARM.  
GULIELMUM, JOHANNEM, MARGARITAM, & JANAM  
Suscepit prolem.  
Corpus e meliori licet luto compositum,  
Vulneribus tamen pronis  
Fractum pariter ac honestum,  
Animam ad Cælum aspirantem  
Ultra Annum ætat. 65, retinere non valens  
Martij 15<sup>o</sup> reddidit. Ætæ Christianæ MDCLXXX.”<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Robinson was succeeded at Gwersyllt and Mynachdy by his eldest son, *William* (the high sheriff for 1690), who represented the Denbighshire boroughs in the second Parliament of Anne (1705), and in the first after the union with Scotland (1707). He married Anne, daughter and sole heir of Timothy Myddelton of Pantyr-occyn, seventh son of Sir Thomas Myddelton of Chirk Castle, and was the father of a son, *William Robinson*, to whom his cousin, Lytton Strode Lytton, devised the Knebworth estate. His daughter, Barbara Lytton of Knebworth, was the grandmother of the present Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who was raised to the peerage as Lord Lytton, 14th July, 1866.<sup>2</sup>

1691.—*Thomas Wynne of Dyffryn Aled, Esq.*, was the son and heir of Robert Wynne of Dyffryn Aled, Esq. (descended from Marchudd ab Cynan, founder of the eighth noble tribe of North Wales and Powys), and

<sup>1</sup> Pennant, iii, Appendix V, p. 306.

<sup>2</sup> Burke's *Peerage* (1869).



Susan, his wife, daughter of John Trevor of Trefor, Esq. He married Dorothy, daughter of John Wynne of Melai, Esq., and was the father of *Robert Wynne*, sheriff in 1758.

1692.—*Simon Thelwall of Llanbedr Hall, Esq.*, born in 1656, was the son and heir of Edward Thelwall, Esq., of Llanbedr Hall (the grandson of Richard Thelwall of the same place, the founder of this branch of the family, the fourth son of John Thelwall of Bathafarn Park), by his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Lloyd, Knt., of Berthlloyd in the county of Montgomery. He married Catherine, daughter of Robert Davies, Esq., of Gwysanau, and was the father of *Edward Thelwall* of Llanbedr Hall, the grandfather of the Rev. Edward Thelwall, who sold the estates to Joseph Ablett, Esq.

1693.—*David Williams of Ty Newydd, Llansilin.*

1694.—*Humphrey Kynaston of Bryn Gwyn, Esq.*, who was sheriff of Montgomeryshire in the preceding year, was the second son and successor of John Kynaston, Esq., the sheriff for the year 1647. He married Martha, daughter of Robert Owen of Woodhouse, Esq., high sheriff of Salop in the year 1667, and was the father of an only daughter, *Mary*, who married William Mostyn, Esq. Their son, William Mostyn, who represented Montgomeryshire in Parliament from the year 1774 up to his death in 1795, assumed the surname of Owen upon succeeding to the estate of Woodhouse.

1695.—*David Parry of Llwyn Ynn, Esq.*, was the son of William Parry of Llwyn Ynn, Esq., sheriff in 1668, and Catherine, daughter of Roger Holland of Hendrefawr, Esq. Susannah, sister of this sheriff, was the wife of John Roberts of Hafod-y-bwch, Esq., sheriff in 1705, and Member of Parliament for the Denbighshire boroughs in 1710 and 1715.

*Arms.*—*Arg.*, a chev. inter three boars' heads couped sable, tusked or.

1696.—*William Williams of Plas-y-Ward, Esq.*, was the eldest son of Sir William Williams, Bart., and Margaret, his wife, daughter and heiress of Watkin Kyffin

of Glascoed, Esq., sheriff in 1662. Sir William, the first baronet, was the son of Hugh Williams, D.D. (fifteenth in descent from Cadrod Hardd, lord of Talybolion), rector of Llantrisant in Anglesey, and Emma, his wife, daughter and sole heiress of John Dolben, Esq., of Cae Gwynion, near Denbigh, and niece of Bishop Dolben. Mr. Williams obtained Plas-y-Ward by his first marriage, in 1689, with Jane, daughter and heiress of Edward Thelwall of that place, by Sidney, his wife, daughter and heiress of William Wynn, son of Sir John Wynn, Bart., of Gwydir. In 1690 he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the Denbighshire boroughs against Edward Brereton, Esq.; but was successful in obtaining the seat in the Parliament elected in 1708. On the death of his father, in the year 1700, he succeeded to the baronetcy and the estates. He married, secondly, Catherine, daughter of Mytton Davies of Llanerch and Gwysanau, Esq.; and dying in Oct. 1740, left issue by his first wife only,—

- I. *Sir Watkin*, Member of Parliament for the county of Denbigh, whose first wife, Anne, sole heiress of the estates of Llwydiarth and Llangedwin, bequeathed them to her husband. Upon succeeding to the estates of Sir John Wynn (p. 180), Sir Watkin assumed the additional surname of Wynn.
- II. *Robert*, who represented Montgomeryshire in the second and third Parliaments of George II, died, *s. p.*, 1763.
- III. *Richard* of Penbedw, whose line is now represented by W. W. E. Wynne of Peniarth, Esq.

*Arms.*—*Arg.* two foxes countersalient, in saltire, *gules*, the dexter surmounted of the sinister.

1697.—*John Hill of Sontley and of Rowley's Mansion in Shrewsbury, Esq.*, was the son, by his wife Priscilla, daughter and heiress of Richard Wynn of Shrewsbury, Esq., of John Hill of Shrewsbury, fifth son of Thomas Hill, fourth son of Humphery Hill of Bletchley.<sup>1</sup> He

<sup>1</sup> Harl. MS. 1396, and Mr Joseph Morris of Shrewsbury.

was born in 1650, and was appointed to be one of the aldermen of Shrewsbury, by King James II, on the 17th March, 1684-5; but in consequence of his disloyalty, and his favouring the cause of the Prince of Orange, he was deprived of his office by the king on the 1st of January, 1687-88. In 1689 he was elected mayor of Shrewsbury; and dying 29th of March, 1731, was buried at St. Chad's old church in Shrewsbury. He was twice married, his first wife being Priscilla, daughter and heiress of Seth Rowley of Rowley's Mansion, Shrewsbury, Esq. (son of William Rowley, Esq., son of Roger Rowley of Rowley, Esq., the head of an ancient family long seated at Rowley, in the parish of Worfield, in the county of Salop, who bore *arg.* on a bend *sa.* inter two Cornish choughs, three escallops of the field), by whom he had issue, two daughters, coheiresses :

- I. *Mary*, married to Francis Heude, or Eude, Esq., whose line is now represented by J. Y. W. Lloyd of Clochfaen, Esq.

- II. *Priscilla*, the wife of Philip Thomas, Esq.

Mr. Hill married, secondly, Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert Sontley of Sontley, Burton Hall, and Plas Uchaf. She died in 1698, aged twenty-nine, and was buried in old St. Chad's Church, leaving issue :

- I. *Thomas Hill of Sontley, Esq.*, who married Matilda, daughter of Charles Elstob, Dean of Canterbury, by whom he had issue : 1, *John*, who died, *s. p.*, 1715; 2, *Charles*, who also died *s. p.* in 1780; at whose death the estates reverted to their mother, and were sold by her executors,—Sontley Hall to Simon Yorke of Erddig, Esq.; Burton Hall to Mr. Gooderich; and Plas Uchaf to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.

*Arms.*—*Erm.* on a fess *sa.*, a castle triple turreted *arg.*

1698.—*Sir Edward Broughton of Marchwiall, Knt.*

1699.—*Thomas Jones of Carreghofa, Esq.*

1700.—*Sir Nathaniel Curzon of Coed-y-marchen, Bart.*, was the son and heir of Sir John Curzon of Kedlestone, first baronet (created 1641), Member of Parliament for the county of Derby, by his wife, Patience, daughter of

Sir Thomas Crewe, and sister of Lord Crewe of Stene. The family of the Curzons came over with the Conqueror. A younger branch settled early at Kedlestone in Derby. John Curzon, Esq., of Kedlestone (great-grandson of Sir John Curzon, one of the king's council), was high sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby in the 15th of Henry VI (1436), and escheator for the same shires four years afterwards. His grandson, John Curzon, Esq., was high sheriff of Derby in the 13th of Edward IV (1472-3), 2nd of Richard III (1484), and 2nd of Henry VII (1486). The great-grandson of this gentleman, Francis Curzon, Esq., of Kedlestone, married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Thomas Vernon, Esq., of Stokesay, and granddaughter of Elizabeth, the presumed daughter of Richard Grey, Earl of Tankerville, and wife of Sir John Ludlow. Through this alliance the descendants of Francis Curzon have more than once claimed the barony of Powis.<sup>1</sup> Sir Nathaniel succeeded his father (grandson of the above mentioned Francis) in 1686, and married Sarah, daughter of William Penn, Esq., of Penn in the county of Bucks, by whom he had issue:

- I. *Sir George Curzon*, M.P. for Derbyshire; at whose death (unmarried), 6th August, 1727, the title and estates devolved upon his brother.
- II. *Sir Nathaniel Curzon*, M.P. for the county of Derby. This gentleman, who claimed the barony of Powis in 1731, married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Ralph Assheton, second baronet, of Middleton, co. of Lancaster, by whom he had issue: 1, *Sir Nathaniel*, who was elevated to the peerage, 9th of June, 1761, by the title of Baron Scarsdale of Scarsdale, county of Derby; 2, *Assheton*, created Baron Curzon in 1794, and Viscount Curzon in 1802. Sir Nathaniel died 4th March, 1718-19.

*Arms.*—*Arg.* on a bend *sa.* three popinjays *or*, collared *gules*.

J. Y. W. LLOYD.

<sup>1</sup> A full account of these claims will be found in Mr. M. C. Jones' *Feudal Barons of Powis*, chap. iv, *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. i.

## NOTES TO THE SHERIFFS FOR 1635, 1636, AND 1637.

*Extracts from the Calendar of State Papers (Domestic Series) of the Reign of Charles I.*

"1635-6. 49. *Jan. 27, Denbigh.*—Hugh Lloyd, sheriff of co. Denbigh, to Nicholas. Has received the whole 'mize' for setting forth a ship assessed on that county, save one hundred, which is not yet paid by the high constable; and that which is imposed upon Denbigh and Ruthin, which have commissioners by themselves. Has been these three months visited with sickness, and is now on the point of death, of which the bearer can make oath; and to prevent future danger, he entreats Nicholas' advice how the moneys may be safely conveyed, and his executors discharged thereof.

"*Jan. 27. 50. Denbigh.*—John Lloyd (son of the preceding Hugh Lloyd) to the same. Since his father's letter he has received £211 : 4 : 0 imposed upon Ruthin, so there rested unpaid only the towns of Denbigh and Ruthin. The rest is in safe custody; and the writer, his father's sole executor, desires Nicholas to be a means whereby the same may be delivered to his father's successor; and that in regard to the writer's simplicity and tenderness of age, he may not be compelled to undergo such charge, or come up in person with the same.

"Underwritten is

"50. 1.—Statement of ship-money levied upon the co. of Denbigh. The amount was £1,117, of which Denbigh was assessed at £32, Ruthin at £19 : 4, and Holt at £10; so that there remained charged upon the county £1,056.

"1636. 20. *Sept. 6. Foxehale [Foxhall].*—Hugh Lloyd, sheriff of the co. of Denbigh to Nicholas. Received a letter importing that the remnant of the ship-money is not yet paid in. Having by sufficient men, who are drovers of that country, delivered the ship-moneys upon security, to be paid to Sir William Russell, he now finds, on their return, that the moneys are not paid by reason of the sickness in London. All these moneys being in his hands, in silver, not possibly to be changed into gold in their country; and also the danger of conveying it to London on horseback, considering the contagiousness of these times, few or none travelling, nor no bills of exchange for London, he intends to send up a servant of his own, in company with the drovers, to receive the moneys, and so to be paid in by the last of this month.

"Written on the margin

"20. 1.—Nicholas Goldeborough to Nicholas. Those drovers who undertook to pay in the king's moneys were with the sheriff, and affirmed as much as the above imports before the writer.

"1637. 51. *Aug.* 28.—Dr. Richard Lloyd to Kenrick Edisbury. My nephew Wynn, the now sheriff of the co. of Denbigh, being charged with the collection of ship-money about six weeks since, entrusted a drover with return of £400; in payment whereof the drover has disappointed him, whereby he is in danger of being committed before the Lords. His request is that the Treasurer forbear until St. Matthew's fair, being but three weeks; when, if the drover pay not, he will otherwise provide; wherein you may much pleasure him by one word spoken to Sir William Russell or his servant, Mr. Fenn. P.S.—Remember me to Mrs. Edisbury, your sons, and their wives.

Receipt of Sir William Russell for ship-money, Nov. 11. The ..... (i. e. receipt) for £1,056 : 6 : 8 paid by Thomas Lloyd on behalf of William Wynne, late sheriff of the co. of Denbigh, in part of £4,000 ship-money charged upon North Wales under writ dated as above.

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#### ON A CRANNOGE, OR STOCKADED ISLAND, IN LLANGORSE LAKE, NEAR BRECON.

My present task is to give an account of a *crannoge*, or ancient island-dwelling, which, in company with some friends, I have recently examined in Wales. I need but mention that, for the last seventeen years, the relics of the lake-dwellers in Switzerland have attracted no little interest abroad, and there as well as here have impelled research and speculation as to the age and character of these, the earliest occupants of Europe. The remains of pile-habitations and of stockaded islands, such as I am about to describe, have come to light also in Ireland and Scotland; but I am informed that up to this time little, if any, trace of them has been found either in England or in Wales.

Immediately beneath the southern spurs of the Black Mountains, and in the hollow of the great geological fracture which parts that chain from the Brecknockshire Beacons, is situated a sheet of water now called the Lake of Llangorse. Its name was formerly Llyn Savathan, or the lake of the sunken land. The area of water

was once far more extensive than it is now; and it has subsequently been, as I think, considerably less than at present. A circuit of five miles will now enclose it. The margin is flat and swampy, except on the north-east, where the mountain descends upon the shore-line somewhat abruptly. The depth, though by vulgar report vast and fearful, Leland has rather overstated in assigning to it thirteen fathoms.

Within a bow-shot of the flat meadows on the north side there is an island that would appear but little above the water, were it not for some small trees and brushwood that have fastened upon it. Fig. 2 is a vignette of this island, together with the mountain to the north.

Concerning this Lake strange stories have long been current. Giraldus Cambrensis, in Henry II's time, relates phenomena which were in his age regarded as supernatural. Before Leland's time the Roman *Loventium* was thought to be covered by its green, weedy surface; while to the present day a most persistent legend obtains, that men once lived where now is water.

Sailing by the island one day in 1867, I observed that the stones which stand out on the south and east sides were strangely new looking, and most unlike the water-worn, rounded fragments that on the main shore have been exposed to the action of the waves; neither did there seem to be any original rock-basis at all. It was, in fact, nothing less than a huge heap of stones thrown into water two or three feet in depth. Was this the key, I thought, to the old tradition of a city in the Lake? In the summer of last year my brother, then living in the neighbourhood, first discovered a row of piles or slabs; some standing a few inches above water, for the lake was very low. We have together made some careful investigations during the past month, the results of which I will detail.

The island, as now above water, measures ninety yards in circumference; its form, as may be seen from the annexed plan (fig. 1), being that of a square with the corners rounded off. The highest part is nearly in



the centre, and is five feet above the water-level. The sides most exposed to weather, and where also the water is deepest, are composed of stones sloping into the water, and extending to the distance of fifteen yards from the edge. Under the water, however, they are not nearly so thickly strewn as above. It is remarkable that on the leeward or northern side, as shown on the plan, about one quarter of the island is almost destitute of the stone protection with which the greater part is covered. There is simply a surface of vegetable mould, inclined towards the water. Neither in the water, which is there very shallow, are there more than a score of stones to be found on that side.

I must now speak of the piles. These are of two sorts; the most obvious being either at the margin, or within a few feet of it. One of them is drawn on the plate (fig. 6). Like the stones, they are most numerous where the action of the storm would be most felt, and upon the shallow side they disappear entirely. They have been disposed in segments of circles, the stones being heaped inside them, and thus saved from being torn away by the waves. These piles (or rather slabs) are of cleft oak, and have been pointed, as it seems, by cuts from a metal adze. We have counted about sixty. They have been driven tightly into the shell-marl, to the depth of four feet. There are also other piles, of which I shall have to speak again, which are round, generally of soft wood, and are found outside the present edge of the island. Several are in water two feet deep, and are driven into the marl only twelve or eighteen inches. These would have been quite powerless to confine the stones, and were evidently for another purpose.

The examination of the interior would, of course, unfold the process of the construction. We therefore made several perpendicular openings; and these invariably led us down to the shell-marl, showing first a stratum of large, loose stones, with vegetable mould and sand; next (about eighteen inches above the marl), peat, black and compact; and beneath this, the remains of reeds

and small wood. This faggot-like wood presented itself abundantly all round the edges of the island, and in the same relative position, namely immediately upon the soft marl; the object of it being, of course, to save the stones from sinking.

On digging through the before mentioned low portion of the crannoge, a different order of materials exhibited itself. As I said, the stones are very few; the depth is three feet instead of five; eighteen inches of vegetable mould; six inches of earth mixed thickly with charcoal; and one foot of peat, small wood, or reeds. (Fig. 4.) I may here say that this charcoal is found under water, in very frequent small fragments, on this north-eastern side; and is covered, not with marl or stones, but with sand.

I will now leave the subject of the construction, and speak of the more special articles, the discovery of which, though not so copious as we had hoped, indicate human occupation.

Bones are found in numbers amongst the stones where the water is quite shallow; every spadeful of marl, in some parts, would, as the water dripped off, show one or more small bone fragments or teeth. Some of these were sent to Professor Rolleston of Oxford, who wrote that "the chief points of interest respecting them were, first, the presence of two varieties of horse,—one small, such as a Welsh pony is; and the other large (as I am informed large horses appear to have existed, as well as mere gallowses, in the very earliest human periods in this country); and secondly, the smallness of the then ordinarily eaten mammals, *sus*, *bos*, *ovis*. The horse was eaten formerly, especially by the pagans, and it may have been eaten by the inhabitants of your crannoge; but there is no evidence, from splitting or burning, that they did so. I have not found any deer, dog, fox, wolf, marten, or other mammalian bones than those I mention,—horse, pig, sheep, cow; nor any bird, nor other bones of any kind, amongst those you have sent me." Some other bones, found subsequently, were ex-

hibited at the meeting of the British Association at Exeter, and were examined by Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins, who pronounced them to be those of the red deer, the wild boar, and the *bos longifrons*. He stated that the group altogether, from the greater percentage of wild than of domestic animals, indicated a remote period.

The greater number of these bones, and nearly all the larger, were found about the low, shallow side. By far the most had been cracked longitudinally. The larger of these were but slightly covered by any sort of sedimentary deposit. In the excavations bones were plentifully turned up from the interior, except in the middle, and this at all levels. Some wet and fresh looking, almost touching the shell-marl; some in the peat, some among the charcoal, some amid the earth and stones which approach the surface. Near to the lowest stratum we came upon a bone which at first was taken for an awl; but which, in fact, is in its natural form. It may, however, have been used as a perforating instrument; for in close proximity to it was found a piece of leather pierced with several holes, in some of which, when discovered, the remains of a thong might be observed. Three or four scraps of pottery we groped up, and one stone that seems to have been ground.

I must now return to the structure, and set before you some facts in answer to the question, where did the people of this island live? and whether with land or water under them? That they should have lived in so small a place, in numbers equal to the hands employed in its building, is beyond credit. It should be stated, too, that until about seven years ago, when the Lake was artificially lowered a foot and a half, this island was not half its present size.

As I before mentioned, there are evidences in favour of a still lower level of the water, when, therefore, the island would have been larger than now. They are as follow:—1. It appears reasonable to suppose that the flat, stockading piles which were used to secure the stones and mould were placed at the water's edge, where

they would have best defended the heap within. As they now are, the outer ones are useless, being in a foot of water. There are no stones in contact with the principal ones on the eastern side, and never have been. There is faggot-wood, which would have served well enough to support sand or mould, if above the usual reach of the water; and which, I imagine, has been since washed away.

2. I would refer to the vast numbers of large stones scattered about within a circuit of ten or fifteen yards from the present island shore. It can hardly be thought that these, conveyed with great labour, would have been thus wasted. They are in water often of eighteen inches or two feet in depth. Supposing that some would naturally have been thrown in as a breakwater, this would account only for those immediately around the actual island; the rest may have been used to keep down, in their place, brushwood and reeds which are found about them, but could never have served any purpose under water.

3. A third reason for supposing the water to have been once lower than at present is suggested by the north shore adjoining the island. There one may observe an accumulation of prostrate trunks and branches deeply embedded amid peat and decomposed reeds. This has not been produced by any suddenly swollen stream or driving flood. Such would have marked its way by gravel and sandstone boulders, and these are totally wanting. Here, it is evident, there was once a thick wood standing beneath the present water-level, and over this vegetable soil and clay have followed. In confirmation of this I would mention the fact of an alder-tree stem which I found upright, I believe, in the place where it had grown from the first, and now beneath one foot of water. (Fig. 3.)

It is clear, as I think, that the waters of the Lake have risen; and I cannot resist the idea that this change of level connects itself most forcibly with the tale of the sunken city, for with any considerable rise of the water,

the dwellings would have become untenable, and gradually would have perished.

To return, however, to the question of the dwellings. Is it not likely that the island itself was a central, common ground? and that the habitations were projected from its edge towards the water, and were supported by the thick, round piles to which I alluded? Something like a ring of these is found near the oak slabs (a, b, c, d, fig. 1); and traces of a second set are at the distance of twelve or fifteen yards, in water about two feet deep. Between the two, small wood is found abundantly, a few inches in the marl. At about ten yards from the shore, and in two feet of water, there appear to be the actual remains of a sunken platform. Three trunks of soft wood lie nearly parallel to one another. A six feet stem of oak, which I cannot account for, was with them. The top of this we sawed off (fig. 5), as it exhibits the marks of some heavy cutting instrument where, in modern days, a saw would have been used.

I have but to add to this subject the discovery of two much more perfect platforms in a perplexing situation, namely within the oak slabs. They were composed of eight straight trunks, about six inches in diameter, lying side by side. Their direction is from the centre to the water; their ends, towards the shore, are thrust against the slab-piles; others are closed in one case by a transverse oak beam. I am inclined to doubt whether they were not once much longer; projecting, perhaps, above the oak piles. And I think, too, that here there is another sign of the island having been once higher; for this structure, before the recent drainage, would have been covered all the year round. The interior ends of these trunks, however, are *in situ*, because they are still covered with large stones.

These conjectures I hope hereafter to test by a further examination of the crannoge. The facts, which I have described as accurately as I could, will, I trust, be regarded as a contribution of some interest to the subject of lake-dwellings.

E. N. DUMBLETON, M.A.

NOTICES OF CERTAIN BRONZE RELICS, OF A  
PECULIAR TYPE, ASSIGNED TO THE  
LATE CELTIC PERIOD.

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THE later part of the period during which the use of bronze, of fine quality and wrought with much artistic skill, appears to have prevailed in the British islands, brings under our notice objects of highly curious fashion, admirably designed, suggestive also of an age comparatively advanced in the arts and in the cultivated taste of social refinement. It is remarkable that, in some instances, it is scarcely practicable to assign any probable intention or purpose to certain elaborate relics of this age and character. They not unfrequently present exceptional types that supply scarcely any indication to suggest the uses for which they may have been destined. We are often disposed to ascribe conjecturally to some anomalous object, possessing much perfection and beauty in workmanship, a purpose associated with some sacred rite or religious observance. It is, however, scarcely needful to insist on the necessity of great caution in the endeavour to associate with any hallowed use such mysterious relics of remote antiquity, to which no obvious or secular purpose can be safely ascribed. We no longer hear of mistletoe-sickles, sacrificial pateræ, tiaras, with other so-called "Druidical" appliances and insignia, often paraded in the theories of early antiquarians in the British islands. With all deference to the judgment of others, whose opinions I hold in high estimation, I must frankly confess a certain reluctance to accept, in some such cases, whether as regards pagan or Christian subjects of investigation, the *ignotum pro sacro*, in our endeavours to solve questions that still present *cruciculæ* to the archæologist.

Amongst the perplexing anomalies of bronze, occurring chiefly in Wales, in North Britain, and in Ireland, there are, perhaps, none that present so interesting and myste-

rious a subject of speculation as the little group of spoon-like objects to which I am desirous to invite attention. Some specimens have already been described and figured by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell in the Third Series of this Journal (vols. viii and x).<sup>1</sup> The recent occurrence however, of several remarkable examples has encouraged me to bring before the Association the evidence that may aid us in seeking a solution of so singular an enigma, and to record the facts connected with the discovery of the relics in question.

These spoon-like objects have occurred, so far as I am aware, exclusively in England, in Wales, and in Ireland. A pair has recently been brought to light in Westmoreland; but no specimen has hitherto, as I believe, been found in Scotland, where many antiquities of bronze, that may be assigned to the same period as the spoons, have been discovered. I have been unable to ascertain that any object of similar form and decoration has occurred on the Continent. I have not even found any relic of classical antiquity or of more remote date, that may be classed with these peculiar spoons, or be regarded as intended for the like purpose, whatever that may have been. It is probable that, according to their normal fashion, they were made in pairs. One of each pair appears to have had near the right side, and at about mid-length, a circular perforation about a sixth of an inch in diameter. This was punched through the metal, which is mostly of inconsiderable thickness, especially towards the edge. The counterpart, never perforated in like manner, has in every instance transverse lines, somewhat suggestive of resemblance to a Christian symbol, coarsely scored across the shallow bowl; in which also, in one specimen, there are two perforations differently placed, and of much smaller size than those occur-

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. viii, p. 208. This memoir was published in 1862. See supplemental notices, *ibid.*, vol. x, p. 57. Mr. Franks has briefly adverted to the spoons in his inventory of "late Celtic" relics (*Horæ Ferales*, p. 184). He describes them as "oval plates slightly concave, and not unlike a modern sugar-spoon. The upper part is decorated with the usual scroll-pattern."





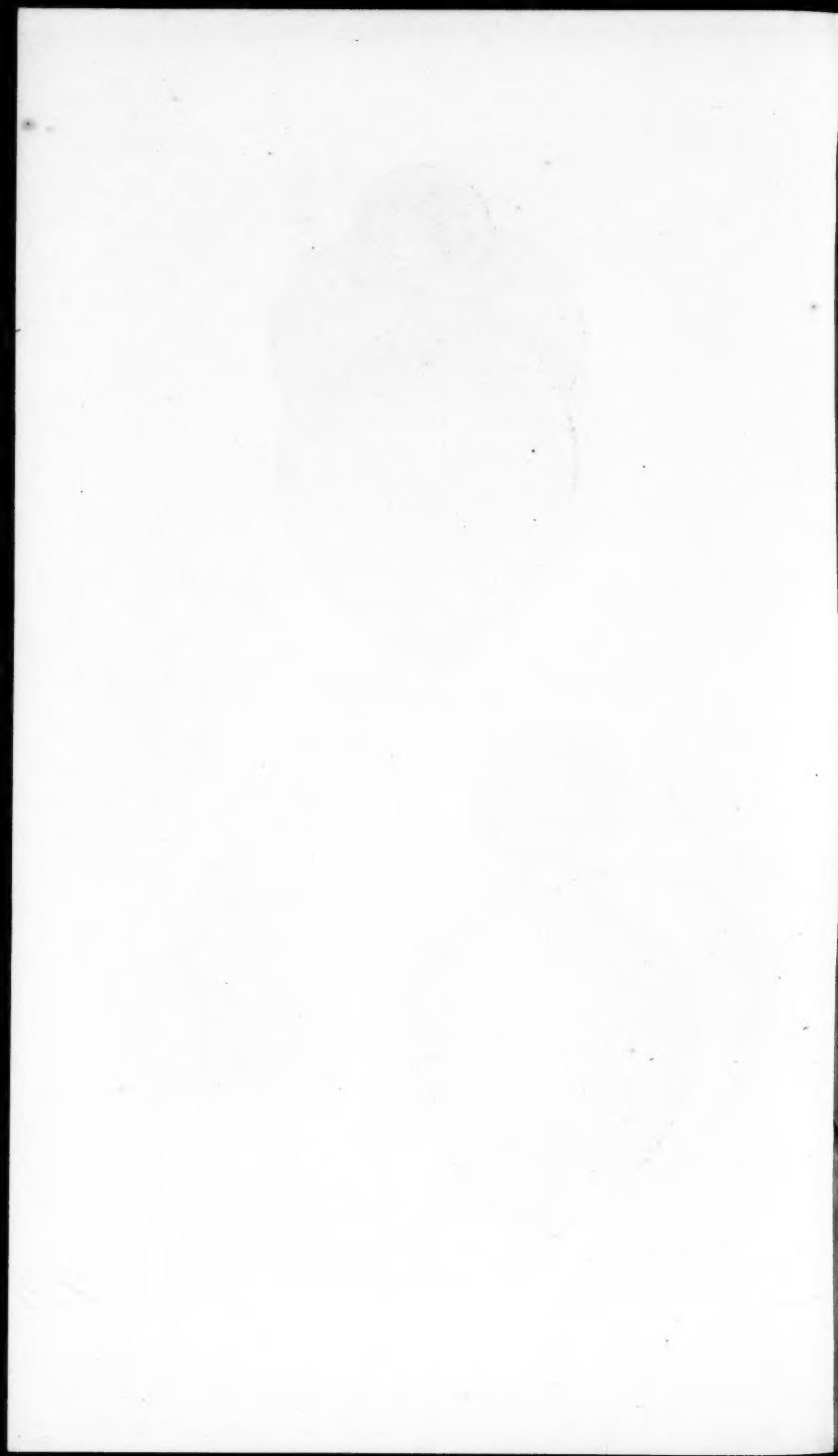
1.—Found in the Thames. British Museum (Roach Smith Collection).  
Scale, two-thirds original size.



Reverse of the handle.

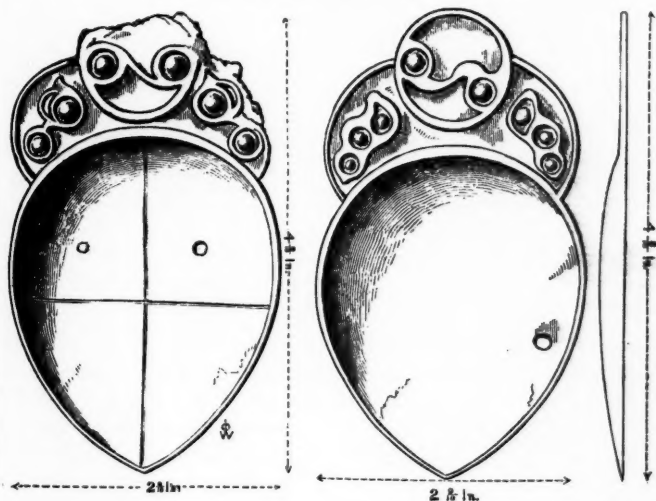
2.—Found in Brickhill Lane, London. Presented by Mr. Albert Way to the British Museum.  
Scale, two-thirds original size.

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3.—One of a pair found at Llanfair, Denbighshire. Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Scale, two-thirds original size.



4, 5.—Pair found at Penbryn, Cardiganshire. Ashmolean Museum. Scale, two-thirds original size.

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ring, as before described, closely adjoining the right hand margin. One of the little holes, in that instance, is plugged with gold. It may be supposed that the second was originally closed in like manner. In some of these spoons the cavity is so shallow that it would be almost impracticable to convey any liquid to the mouth; whilst, moreover, the invariably sharp-pointed fashion of the supposed spoon renders it little adapted for the ordinary uses of such appliances. These mysterious spoons—if, indeed, destined for any of the purposes for which a spoon is now or may obviously be employed—were probably cast, possibly in a bronze mould; and are to be assigned to a period, of which numerous early vestiges exist, characterised by the highest technical perfection in the founder's art. It will be seen by the accompanying woodcuts that the general form and workmanship are almost the same in all examples on record; the details are considerably varied. They are, however, characterised by a certain peculiar type of ornamentation, to which one of our most sagacious archæologists, Mr. Franks, has ascribed the designation "Late Celtic," distinctive of a period of singular interest in the series of our national antiquities, and to which I propose to advert more fully hereafter.

Of the remarkable objects that are the special subject of the present notices, the first example was made known to me, some years since, by Mr. Roach Smith in his highly instructive collection of antiquities found in the metropolis, and happily secured for our national depository in 1856. A second specimen, likewise obtained in the city of London, came subsequently into my own possession. The interest thus excited in regard to these curious "spoons" was renewed by my examination of certain Irish examples that were sent to the Industrial Exhibition, in connexion with the Royal Dublin Society, in 1853.

I proceed to notice in detail the specimens that have become known to me during the investigation of this remarkable little group of our early antiquities.

I. A well preserved specimen, of highly finished workmanship, formerly, as already noticed, in the Museum of London Antiquities collected by Mr. C. Roach Smith, and now preserved in the British Museum. (See woodcut, fig. 1.) I have been informed by him that it was found in the Thames, the depository that has yielded such remarkable relics of "late Celtic" character. It is figured in the privately printed catalogue of the collection (p. 82), and described as follows, amongst Roman and Romano-British antiquities: "Ornamented plate, in bronze, the use or application of which is by no means obvious. It measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins. by 3 ins."<sup>1</sup> It may deserve notice, that the lower portion of the deep concave handle appears somewhat worn by friction, as if the thumb had pressed more strongly on that part in holding the spoon. The raised ornaments on the sides of the handle seem to have been partly hammered up; but the object, and also those hereafter to be described, has, as I imagine, been cast in a mould. The material is a fine yellow bronze, resembling that of many ancient relics obtained from the Thames.<sup>2</sup> Having recently submitted this object to the examination of a person on whose skill and acquaintance with technical processes in metal working I have reliance, he assured me that it certainly was cast. The faulty portions were punched up, as the work of the hammer is distinctly seen on the reverse, where the metal had not penetrated into the cavities of the mould. He was unable to decide how the surface was produced on the obverse; probably, however, from a highly finished bronze mould; and then, if the casting was not perfect, it may have been beaten into the hollows of the mould in those parts where a sharper or greater relief was desired.

II. This specimen was found, as stated, in London, in Brickhill Lane, Upper Thames Street, about April 1822.

<sup>1</sup> *Catalogue of Mus. of London Antiq.*, etc., p. 82. In the woodcut there given the perforation at the right hand edge of the spoon has accidentally been omitted.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. viii, p. 210.

It was purchased from Mr. Purdue, amongst various London relics, and has been recently presented by me to the British Museum. It is of pale coloured bronze; the surface dull, and coated with a granulated encrustation wholly unlike the lustrous patina that is seen on antique bronzes. The handle appears to have become disunited from the bowl, and the injury has been repaired by a plate somewhat ornamentally formed, affixed by small rivets, ten in number, at the back. (See woodcut, fig. 2.) The dimensions are as follow: length, nearly  $4\frac{5}{8}$  ins.; diameter of the handle,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in.; of the bowl,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. The reverse of the circular handle is ornamented with peculiarly combined curves that appear to accord with types of decoration characterising, as it is believed, certain bronze relics which belong to the latest times of the Celtic period in Britain. This specimen has, at the edge of the right side, the small perforation that occurs in several instances. Here it has been pierced so near to the edge, that a small portion of the metal possibly has broken away. This may, however, have been lost through carelessness of the workman in drilling or punching this hole a little too close to the margin.<sup>1</sup>

III. A pair found in 1861 at a spot somewhat south of Ffynogion, in the parish of Llanfair, Denbighshire, among sand thrown up in the construction of the railway between Denbigh and Corwen. They were noticed by Mr. Hugh Jones of Cae-Groes, Ruthin, as he walked along the cutting; and when found were firmly attached, face to face, by the incrustation of *æruugo* on the metal, so that it proved difficult to separate them. Unfortunately the precise depth of the spot where they had lain could not be ascertained; the workman, in throwing up the sand, had not noticed them; they may have remained for some time, until found by Mr. Jones; the soil appears to have been washed away by rain which fell about that time, and exposed them, so that they attracted his attention, slightly projecting above the

<sup>1</sup> This specimen is slightly fractured. In the woodcut, however, the injury is not shown.



rubbish. At the margin of one of them there is a fracture that had at first been supposed to be an accidental injury. On more careful examination, however, it appears that this, as in other examples, is the small perforation before noticed, made in or very near the edge. The two objects appear to form a pair, of which one only is thus perforated. It is believed, as stated by Mr. Barnwell, that they are castings from the same mould. The metal is described as a bronze containing an unusual proportion of copper, as indicated by the colour. They are encrusted with a green oxide, which is merely superficial, and may scarcely be called a patina, such as occurs upon coins. Upon one of them lines are engraved transversely, forming a plain cross somewhat rudely cut, and not formed in the mould. (See woodcut, fig. 3.) These have been regarded as indicating a connexion with some sacred usage in Christian times; but, as Mr. Barnwell has remarked, "if intended for the purpose of consecration, one might have expected a little more care bestowed upon the execution" of these cross-lines. The dimensions are as follow: length, 3 ins.; diameter of the handle,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in.; of the bowl,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. These relics—especially interesting as forming, doubtless, a pair, having been found together—were given by Mr. Jones to Mr. Barnwell, at that time resident at Ruthin, and presented by him, in 1863, to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. They are now to be seen at Edinburgh. I cannot refrain from the expression of regret that it should not have been agreeable to Mr. Barnwell to give the preference to the national depository in London, where only one example of these remarkable objects was at that time preserved. It must, however, be admitted that they presented a certain special interest, as compared with many remarkable relics found in North Britain, that supply well characterised examples of the "late Celtic" period, to which it is believed that the so-called "spoons" belong.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings, Soc. Antiquaries of Scotland*, v, p. 110. The bronze horse-furniture found in Annandale, a scabbard found near the Pent-

The relics found in Denbighshire have recently received, at my request, special examination by Mr. Stuart, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, as I imagine to be the case, these spoons were produced from moulds, and were only slightly finished up by the tool. I had, moreover, been desirous to invite the attention of so eminent an authority as the author of the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* to these perplexing objects of bronze, that present in their decoration a certain analogy to some of the details occurring on the remarkable monuments that he has so admirably illustrated. Mr. Stuart, whilst admitting with regret his inability to aid my inquiry in regard to the intention or the date of these singular "spoons" (if indeed, as he sagaciously observes, they really may have been objects of that description), stated his opinion that the Llanvair specimens had been cast. The ornament on the handle alone appears to have been stamped or hammered up from the back, which is hollow, and may not have been reproduced from the mould. There is no engraved line in any part, with the exception of the cross-lines in the bowl of one of the spoons: and he concluded that there is no tooling, unless the radiating lines of the central ornament on the handle may have been slightly sharpened by the chisel or burin.

IV. A pair found in the parish of Penbryn, Cardigan-shire, and now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. Near the road from Cardigan to Aberystwith there is an earthwork of considerable size, called Castell Nadolig or Yndalig, or Castle Christmas. Between this and the sea there is a small square camp, near the edge of the cliff. Formerly a paved way was to be seen northwards from Castell Nadolig, and this road is known as "The Sarn,"—a term generally supposed to indicate a Roman way, although in some parts of North Wales it

land Hills, and an armlet found at Plunton Castle, co. Kirkcudbright, figured *Arch. Journ.*, xvi, p. 194; *Proceedings, Soc. Antiq. of Scot.*, iii, p. 236; are there cited as specimens of "late Celtic" work in the Edinburgh Museum.

seems to designate any ancient track. The earthworks of Castell Nadolig present peculiarities, as Mr. Barnwell observes, not usual in Roman camps; although, from its position, commanding the line of communication from north to south, and taken in connexion with the rectangular work on the coast, Mr. Babington, after careful examination, concluded that, if not originally formed by the Romans, there can be little doubt that the "Castell" had been occupied by them. The smaller work commands the part of the coast called Longborth, whither, according to tradition, the Roman galleys were wont to resort. About 1829 the tenant removed a heap of stones in a part of the Castell supposed to occupy the site of the *prætorium*. Under these were found the two relics here figured, which were presented in 1836 to the Ashmolean Museum by the Rev. Henry Jenkins, B.D., now rector of Stanway, Essex.<sup>1</sup> (See woodcuts, figs. 4, 5.) There are many vestiges of antiquity in the neighbourhood, such as the Gaer, somewhat to the south;—an erect inscribed stone, near Penbryn, between the Castell and the sea; on this slab, noticed by Camden, may be read CORBALENCI IACIT ORDOVS;<sup>2</sup>—a tumulus;—and urns deposited under a large slab within the Castell. These and other remains supply evidence of early occupation. An *aureus* of Titus, it may also be mentioned, was found not far from Castell Nadolig. I have stated these particulars, for which I am chiefly indebted to Mr. Barnwell's memoir, previously cited, because they may suggest to archæologists more conversant than myself with the relics of the earlier periods, some hypothesis in regard to the use or date of the mysterious objects of bronze under consideration. It is not known whether any other relic was found in 1829 at Castell Nadolig. The pair of

<sup>1</sup> They are described in the catalogue of the Ashmolean Museum by Mr. P. H. Duncan, p. 147, as follows: "Two heart-shaped and slightly hollowed pieces of brass, 5 ins. by 3 ins., found in a British encampment at Penbryn in Cardiganshire. (Rev. H. Jenkins, *Mag. Coll.*, 1836.)"

<sup>2</sup> Figured, *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vii, p. 306. It is noticed also by Edward Llwyd, and by Meyrick, *Hist. of Cardiganshire*.

leaf-shaped "spoons" remained apparently unnoticed in the Ashmolean Museum until their existence became known accidentally to Mr. Franks in 1862. It will be seen that the ornaments on the handles are slightly varied; and, although they bear a general resemblance in style to those on other specimens, the ornament is characterised by a certain peculiarity, in which Mr. Barnwell was inclined to recognise some similarity to the "spectacle ornament" occurring on sculptured stones in North Britain.<sup>1</sup> The upper part of one of the handles is slightly damaged. The dimensions are as follow: length, nearly 5 ins.; breadth, 3 ins. These relics are described by Mr. Barnwell as of orange-yellow coloured metal coated with green patina. One has a perforation, as in other specimens, near the right hand margin; the other has cross-lines engraved on its concave side; it will be noticed that it had two small perforations more distant from the margin than in any other instance. One of these is now plugged up with metal that appeared, as I was informed by Mr. Franks, to be gold. Through the kindness of Professor Phillips, whose friendly readiness to aid our researches has so frequently been experienced, it has been ascertained that this little plug, which had been noticed by Mr. Barnwell as of brass, is actually of the more precious metal. Mr. Barnwell has called my attention to the flatness of these specimens, which in that respect differ much from that in the British Museum and the pair that he presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He points out that, from their shallowness, they appear very ill adapted to hold any liquid. This feature is, however, more strikingly obvious in other examples described hereafter, especially in those found in Westmoreland. (See No. VI, figs. 8, 9, *infra*.)

v. A pair found, in 1866, in Somersetshire, about a mile to the north-west of Bath, and near the road towards

<sup>1</sup> *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, by John Stuart, vol. ii, preface, p. 26, and appendix to the preface, p. 8. See also a notice, by Professor Westwood, of the first volume of that work, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xiv, pp. 185, 191.

Bristol. Unfortunately the precise circumstances connected with their deposit have not been recorded. For the following particulars, and also for permission to publish these interesting relics with the series of examples now brought together, I am indebted to the courtesy of



6.—One of a pair found at Weston, near Bath. Scale, two-thirds original size.  
In possession of Mr. James T. Irvine, F.S.A. Scot.

Mr. James T. Irvine, F.S.A. Scot., of Coomb Down near Bath: "A new road having been made from Weston Lane to the village of Weston, near Bath, a lias quarry was opened for the purpose of obtaining stone. The spot is on the south side of the new road, and on the western brow of a small hollow, down which a little rivulet flows towards the Avon, into which it falls nearly opposite Twerton. The new road shortly after joins the *Via Julia*, the great Roman line from *Aquæ Solis* into Wales. In removing the 'heading' for quarrying the lias rock, at a depth of 7 feet or thereabouts, as stated, the bronze relics were brought to light by one of the labourers, who gave them to the foreman, William Smith,



7.—One of a pair found at Weston, near Bath; and Ornamentation on the reverses of the handles.  
Original size. In possession of Mr. James T. Irvine, F.S.A.Scot.

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from whom I received them.<sup>1</sup> I made careful inquiry whether any other object was found, or any trace of wood, as of a box or the like; but I was assured that nothing else was discovered. The situation is so similar to the sites where remains of Roman villas occur, on gently sloping banks open towards the south and south-east, and adjoining some stream of pure water, that I am disposed to imagine that the vestiges of a Roman dwelling must exist not far from the spot."

In the great difficulty that has been found in regard to the intention of these objects, Mr. Irvine suggests that they may have served for some culinary or gastro-nomic purpose in Roman times. The frequent occurrence of villas and of vestiges of every description, that abound near *Aquæ Solis*, and have been carefully described by Canon Scarth, could not fail to suggest to so observant an archæologist as Mr. Irvine the probability that these objects, found not far distant from a great Roman way, might be assigned to the Roman period. It must, however, be considered that in no instance, as I believe, has any specimen been discovered in immediate proximity to relics of that age, or even to any site of Roman occupation; unless, indeed, Castell Nadolig (see No. IV, *ante*) may be regarded as in some degree a Roman site.

The specimens from Somersetshire, unfortunately damaged at the edges, are of special interest for the perfection of their workmanship. (See woodcuts, figs. 6, 7.) The bronze also has assumed the highly polished, dark coloured patina, resembling that on objects of classical antiquity, and rarely if ever equalled on the other relics under consideration. The dimensions are as follow:—length,  $4\frac{3}{8}$  ins.; diameter of the handle, nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; of

<sup>1</sup> In a subsequent communication Mr. Irvine informed me that, in regard to the great depth (7 feet) at which these bronze objects were stated to have been found, he had made fresh inquiries of the foreman, who stated that they lay near the stream, in the ancient hollow course of which the earth had doubtless gradually slipped down the sloping, cultivated bank, at the upper part of which there was only a layer of 12 or 18 ins. in depth covering the lias rock.

the bowl, rather over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. The ornament presents slight variations, which seem to prove that the two objects, if, as I believe, they were castings, were not produced from the same mould, although they closely resemble each other. The curiously involuted designs on the reverses of the handles are not identical, although at the first glance it might be supposed that they are repetitions. In execution they are peculiar. There is only a very slight degree of relief in the ornament: in some parts only the field is slightly depressed; in others the effect is assisted by a slight rounding off of the edges of the design, a process frequently made available by artificers of a later period and wholly distinct school of metallurgical manipulation, namely in mediæval enamels, on some of the surfaces to which vitrified colour was not applied. This has been termed by French writers on the art, as practised at Limoges and elsewhere about the twelfth century, *sous-relief*.

It may deserve notice that the circular, concentric mouldings on the obverse of the handle, as also on the handles of specimens previously described (Nos. I, II, III, and IV), bear resemblance to work on certain Roman or Gallo-Roman objects: for instance, on bronze saucepans (*trullæ*?), of which examples found at Arnagill, near Swinton Park, Yorkshire, were published by Mr. Charles Tucker.<sup>1</sup> One, found in the Isle of Ely, was exhibited by Mr. Goddard Johnson at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Norwich in 1847; and five, brought to light on the Castle Howard estate in Yorkshire, have presented to Mr. Oldfield the subject of a memoir recently published in the *Archæologia*.<sup>2</sup> In these Roman vessels, and in other objects of the same period, the mouldings seem undoubtedly to have been produced on the lathe. On the Celtic objects under consideration they do not appear to have been thus worked in the metal. The concentric ornaments were doubtless produced in the mould,

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Journal*, vi, p. 47.

<sup>2</sup> *Archæologia*, xli, Pl. XV, p. 325, where notices of other specimens may be found.

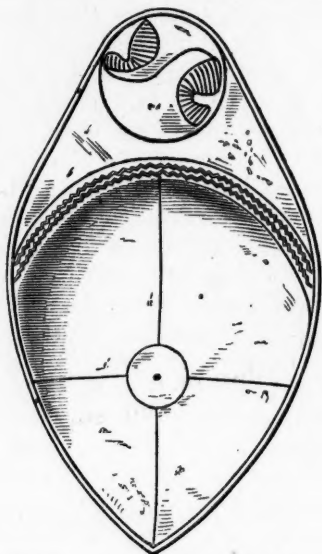
with the admirable precision that characterises the works of the skilful artificers of the period. It has, however, been suggested that the model, possibly of wood, from which that part of the concave mould was formed, must apparently have been turned on the lathe. The use of that mechanical appliance amongst these Celtic peoples presents a subject of considerable interest.<sup>1</sup>

VI. A pair found, in 1868, on the lands of Graben, a farm belonging to Mr. Wilkinson Dent, in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, and brought under my notice through Mr. R. H. Soden Smith, F.S.A. I am also indebted to the kindness of the vicar of that place, the Rev. G. F. Weston, for the following particulars: "The bronze objects were found by a farmer in this parish, near a spring of water, while he was digging out the soil in order to form a drinking-place for his cattle during the drougthy weather in the summer. There was a small mound near the spring, about 2 ft. high, and 8 or 9 ft. across, into which we dug in Mr. Soden Smith's presence. In it were found pieces of free-stone, which had evidently been subjected to the action of fire, and some traces of wood-ashes or burnt earth; but nothing else rewarded our labours. Our supposition was that this spring was a place of frequent resort, for some cause that I am unable to ascertain, possibly on some ancient line of road, for purposes of refreshment possibly to the weary traveller, and that cooking in some rude fashion had there often taken place."

These specimens, liberally presented by Mr. Dent to the British Museum, are comparatively rough in their workmanship, and inelegant in form, especially in the contour of the handle and the unskilful finish of the engraved ornaments. One of them (fig. 9) has the usual perforation,—in this instance somewhat more than an

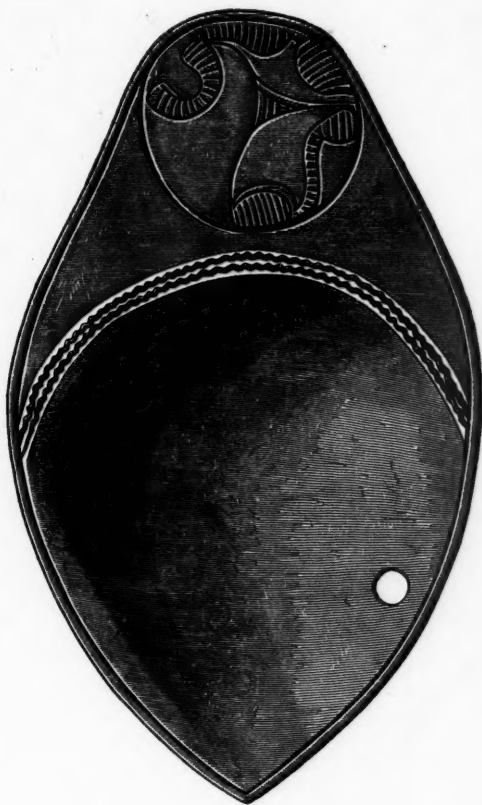
<sup>1</sup> The cup of amber found at Hove, near Brighton, figured *Arch. Journal*, xiii, p. 183; the vessel of bituminous shale discovered by the Rev. R. Kirwan in a barrow near Honiton, as described *Transactions Devon. Assoc.*, ii, p. 625; the Kimmeridge "coal-money," and several other relics of the like material, present remarkable evidence of the early use of the lathe in Britain.

eighth of an inch from the right hand margin, and punched through the metal plate, as shown by a slight burr or ragged edge on its reverse. On the counterpart is coarsely scored a circle with lines crossing the bowl, as in two of the Irish examples hereafter noticed. (See figs. 10, 11.) The flat handle is in each instance ornamented



R.—One of a pair found at Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland.  
Scale, two-thirds orig. size. Presented by Mr. Wilkinson Dent to the British Museum.

with engraved work, forming curvilinear designs of the so-called "trumpet" pattern, that are similar in their general character, but not identical. Across the upper margin of the bowl, in each, there is chased, somewhat boldly, a double line of zigzag tooling that has the appearance of a corded pattern. There is a strongly engraved line close to the margin, on both obverse and reverse, and also on the edge or thickness of the handle, extending as far as the shoulder or commencement of the bowl. It is singular that this slight incision on the edge, which I have noticed in other instances, is here



9.—One of a pair found at Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, in 1868. Original size.

Presented to the British Museum by Mr. Wilkinson Dent.

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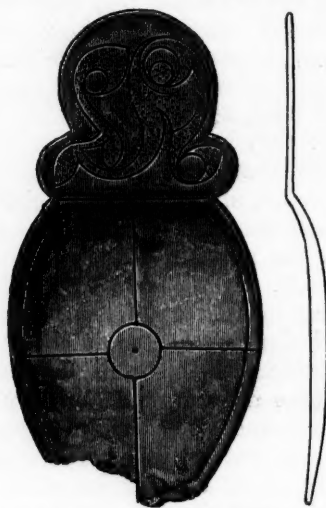
so strongly cut as to form, on the extreme upper part of the handle, a nick or groove, the intention of which is by no means obvious. I have remarked a somewhat similar slight groove, or incised line, along the edge of the upper portion of certain flanged celts of bronze, especially on some Devonshire examples lately presented by the Duke of Bedford to the British Museum.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Franks reminds me that these and some other details that I have noticed are indications consistent with the elaborate finish by which all the works of the "late Celtic" period are characterised. The metal is pale coloured, without any patina; the surface singularly granulated, possibly the result of fine sand-casting, and presents slight, irregular scratches that may have been produced by some operation of roughly polishing or dressing the face of the metal, but can scarcely have been left by the file. The dimensions are as follow: length,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; diameter of the bowl,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  ins. These objects were not found together: they lay seven or eight yards apart, in the boggy ground that surrounds the spring, and at an inconsiderable depth, about twelve to eighteen inches. Mr. Soden Smith assures me that he particularly inquired whether the metal had undergone any scouring after the discovery. He believes that it had not been cleaned, and observes that the pale yellow colour is very characteristic of the unpatinated bronzes of the period to which he considers these spoons to belong. It may deserve notice that the marginal lines, both on the obverse and reverse, and also some other portions of the engraved work, are worked with a fine zigzag tooling; not by a steady, continuous stroke of the burin, this curious technical peculiarity occurs likewise, as described hereafter, in the Irish examples. The spring, although well known for its copious supply, that does not fail even during continued drought, does not appear to be known by any particular designation that might aid the endeavour to trace ancient occupation near the spot. Some remarkable vestiges of antiquity have occurred at

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Journ.*, xxvi, p. 347.



and near Crosby Ravensworth. Mr. Soden Smith has subsequently communicated to the Archæological Institute the existence of a circle of stones in that parish; and about three miles to the west is situated the remarkable district of Shap, full of early remains, megalithic monuments, numerous barrows also, and other relics.

VII. A specimen formerly in possession of Mr. C. Roach Smith, to whom it had been presented by Mrs. Blackett. I have been informed by him that it was found in a turbary, as he believes, in Ireland. It was exhibited in the temporary museum formed during the annual meeting of the Archæological Institute at Rochester in July 1863. It measures  $4\frac{3}{8}$  ins. by nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins.



10.—Found in a turbary in Ireland. Mayer Collection, Liverpool.  
Scale, two-thirds orig. size.

(See woodcut, fig. 10.) The metal is somewhat less substantial than in other specimens previously described. This example, which I am permitted by Mr. Roach Smith's friendly courtesy to add to the series now brought together, bears a certain resemblance to those obtained in Ireland in its somewhat slight and elon-

gated proportions, in the general fashion of the ornaments engraved upon the handle, and in the absence of any relieve in that decoration. In these features it may also be compared with the spoons, before described, found in Westmoreland. (See woodcuts, figs. 8 and 9.) It will be observed likewise that this relic resembles those in the Museum of the Irish Royal Academy (figs. 11, 12), and also the pair from Westmoreland (fig. 8), in the fashion of the cross that is engraved upon the concave surface of one of the spoons in each instance respectively. In each the lines forming the cross radiate from a small central circle. It is to be regretted that the place and circumstances of the discovery should not have been recorded. This interesting object has been presented by Mr. Roach Smith to Mr. Mayer; and I would express the hope that it may be ultimately deposited in the precious collection so generously given to the Free Public Museum at Liverpool.

Two pairs are to be seen in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The precise circumstances connected with their discovery, and the place where they were found, have not been stated. I am indebted to the curator of the collection, Mr. Clibborn, and also to the late Mr. G. V. Du Noyer, for rubbings and drawings of these remarkable specimens. A full account may be anticipated in the concluding portion of the valuable descriptive Catalogue by Sir W. R. Wilde. The completion of that work will present a most important auxiliary in our studies of Irish archæology.<sup>1</sup> The specimens occurring in Ireland are comparatively flat, shallow in their bowls, and of more elongated proportions. Their ornament, whilst presenting features of the "late Celtic"

<sup>1</sup> The ecclesiastical antiquities (not stone), typical articles from "finds", in crannoges, etc., have been reserved for the third instalment of Sir W. Wilde's catalogue of the Museum of the R. I. Academy. This section will also include objects of which the precise uses have not been ascertained with certainty. The bronze spoons under consideration have mostly been classed, as we believe, by the archæologists of the sister kingdom with objects of sacred or ecclesiastical character.

character, is wrought with engraved lines and stippled or punched ground-work, without any portions in relief, as in examples, already described, that have been found in England and Wales.

VIII. On the Irish examples, first to be noticed, the ornament, consisting of circles inscribed somewhat irregularly within each other, and of curvilinear designs much obliterated by use or the decay of the surface, is produced by engraved lines with stippling or pounced work in the field. (See woodcuts, figs. 11, 12.) The dimensions and shape are in each precisely the same; but the decoration on the flat handle is considerably varied, both in the obverse and reverse, in each instance, respectively. One has a circular perforation near the margin on the right side, the bowl being perfectly plain; the other has, in the centre of the bowl, a small engraved circle, from which lines radiate at right angles, so as to present the appearance of a cross. The metal is of a yellow, brass-like colour. The dimensions are as follow: length, including the handle, nearly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; breadth of the bowl, nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; of the handle,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. M. Du Noyer, with the wonted sagacity of a minute observer, pointed out to me that the handle, in each of these examples, shows towards its left side, both on the obverse and reverse, indications of considerable wear with use. The engraved designs are much obliterated in that part; the result, as he believed, of handling. This may serve to indicate the manner in which these objects were habitually held between the thumb and finger.<sup>1</sup> The metal is encrusted with a bright, polished green patina.

IX. The second pair, now preserved in the Museum of the Academy, has been there deposited in trust by the Royal Dublin Society. One spoon of this pair (fig. 13) has the perforation near the side; the counterpart

<sup>1</sup> I believe that this curious pair was contributed to the Dublin Industrial Exhibition, in 1853, by Mr. R. Murray of Mullingar; and that they are noticed in the *Official Catalogue*, No. 1886, p. 145, as "Patinas—two oval and pointed."

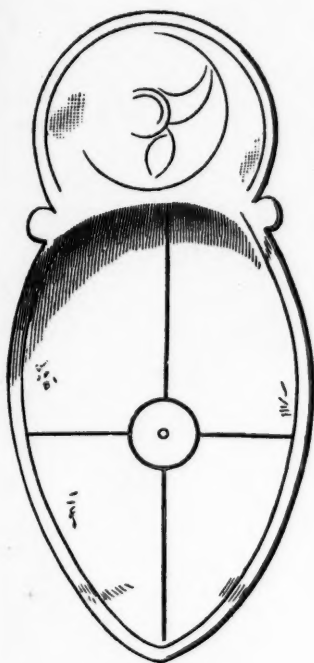


Fig. 11.

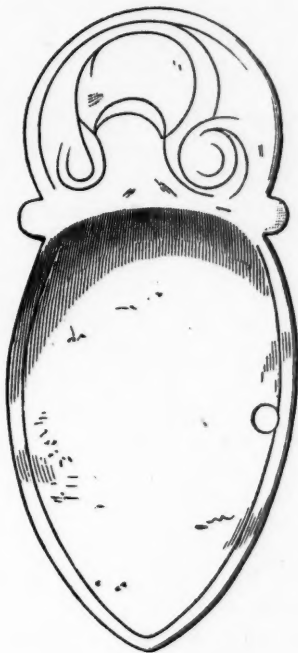
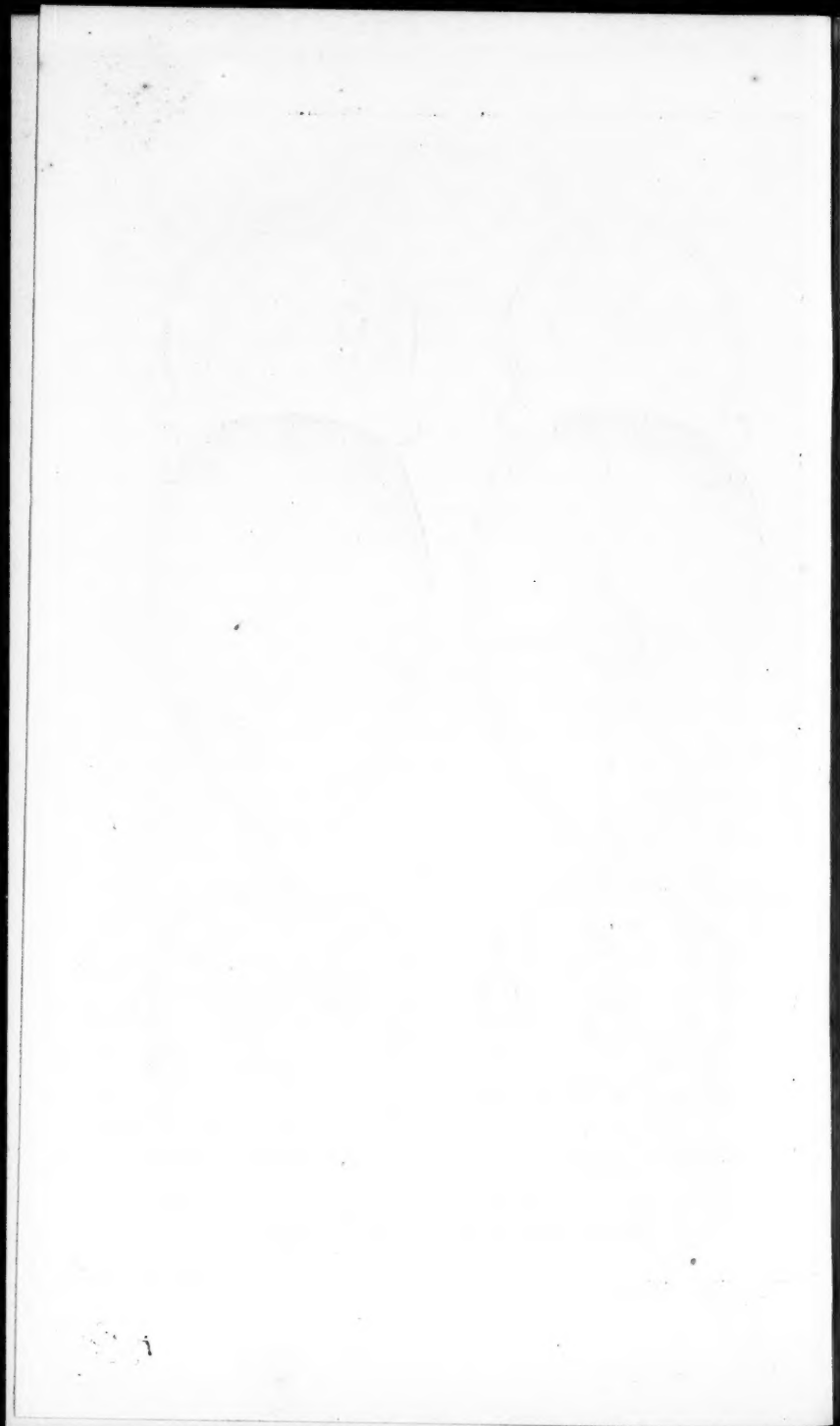
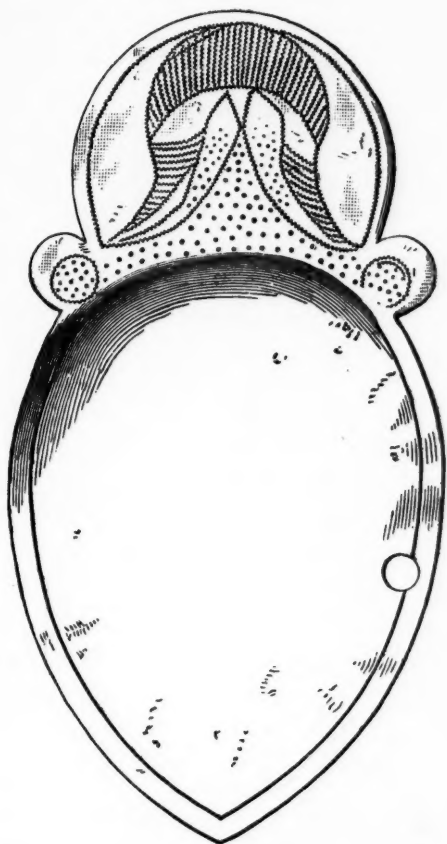


Fig. 12.

Found in Ireland. Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Scale, two-thirds of the original size.  
From drawings by the late George V. du Noyer, M.R.I.A.

BRONZE RELICS OF THE LATE CELTIC PERIOD.





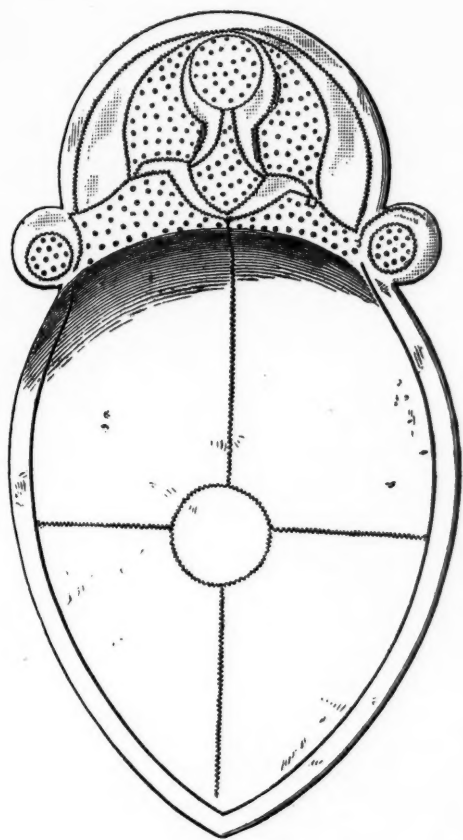
13.—Found in Ireland. Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, deposited in trust by the Royal Dublin Society. Original size.

From a drawing by the late George V. Du Noyer, M.R.I.A.

BRONZE RELICS OF THE LATE CELTIC PERIOD.



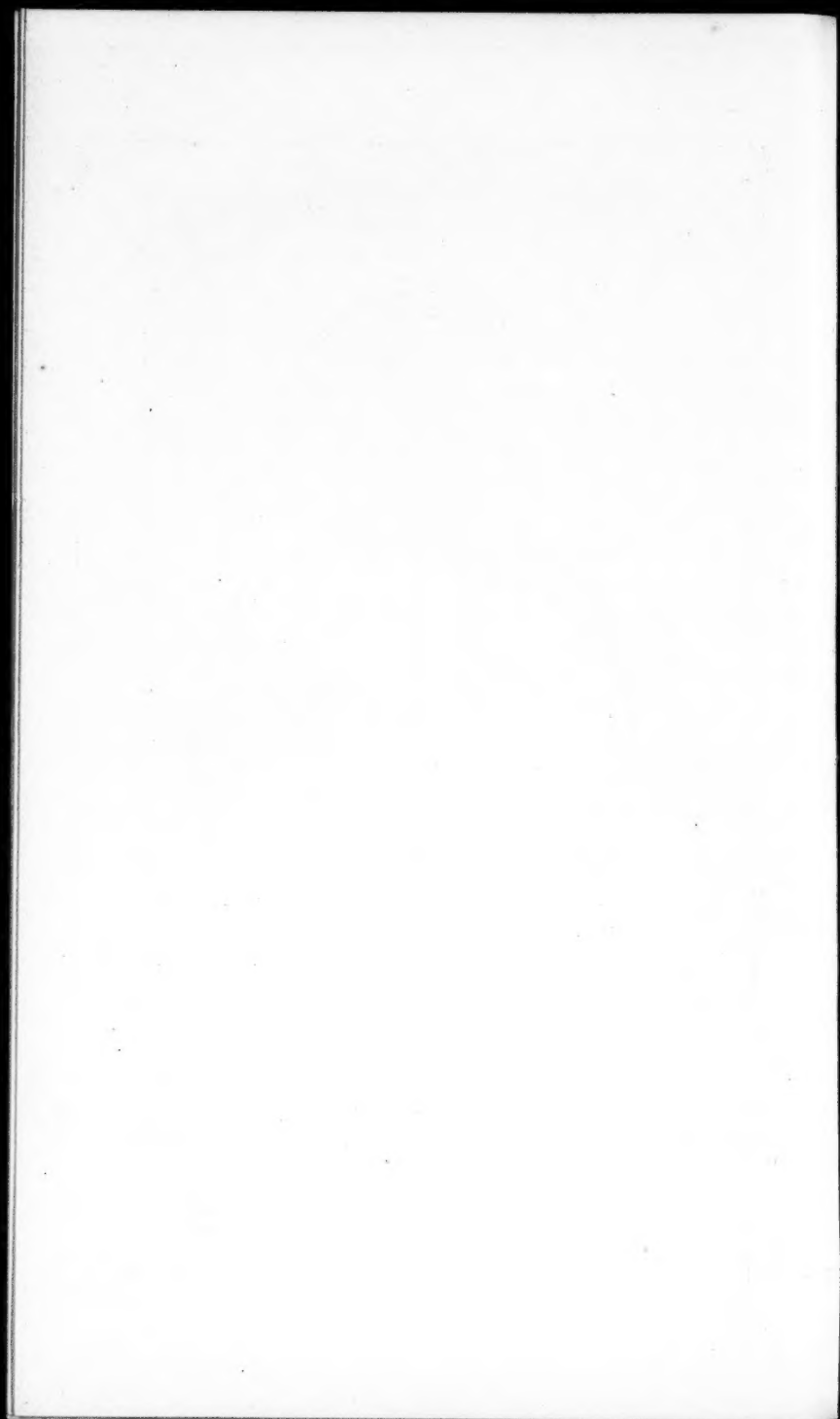




14.—Found in Ireland. Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, deposited in trust by the Royal Dublin Society. Original size.

From a drawing by the late George V. Du Noyer, M.R.I.A.

BRONZE RELICS OF THE LATE CELTIC PERIOD.



(fig. 14) presents the central circle and radiating lines in like manner as on the examples last described. They are produced by minute zigzag toolings, which I have noticed likewise in portions of the ornament of other specimens. It is remarkable to find such elaborate manipulation where we might expect to see the steadily sustained and uniform stroke of the burin. I observed the same technical peculiarity in the marginal lines of the specimens found in Westmoreland (figs. 8, 9); but it is shown in a very remarkable manner in "late Celtic" objects of a different description: for instance, on the bronze mirror, to which I shall advert more fully hereafter, preserved in the Bedford Museum. On that highly elaborated example of "late Celtic" skill, the whole of the intricate decoration is produced by delicate chevrony toolings. In the ornamentation of the pair of objects under consideration, the ground of the curvilinear designs on the handles is covered with punched or stippled work, forming minute circles or dimplings. M. Du Noyer assured me that the circle and radiating lines within the bowl had likewise been produced by a punch, whilst the marginal lines were deeply engraved. These minute details may not be undeserving of notice, as indicating the remarkable proficiency to which the metal-workers of the period had attained. The dimensions are, in this instance, as follow: length, 5 ins.; breadth of the bowl,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  ins.; of the handle,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. The metal is described as of a brown, rusty colour,—a condition of surface not unusual in bronze relics found in Ireland, and produced probably by some peculiar effect of the soil in which they had been deposited.

Having now endeavoured to relate the particulars connected with all the known examples, so far as it has been practicable to ascertain them, I proceed to offer a few remarks in regard to the period to which these objects may be ascribed, and the uses for which, as it has been imagined, they were destined. I have sought in vain for any circumstance associated with the discovery in any of the instances that I have recorded, and care-

fully endeavoured to trace in the site, or in the accompaniments of the deposit, some of those trifling details that may serve to suggest indications of its character or its date. I am not aware that on any occasion, in the discovery of these mysterious Celtic relics, has any other ancient object been brought to light. It can scarcely be alleged that the position in which the deposit has occurred may afford reliable evidence. Some value, it is true, has been ascribed to the finding of such spoon-shaped relics in streams or near springs of water. This circumstance, however, must obviously be taken with caution as an indication of the purpose which any object thus discovered may have served. Its occurrence in the silt of the Thames, in some turbary or alluvial deposit, or in the accumulated *débris* that surrounds every site of long continued occupation, can fairly be accepted only as evidence that the habitations of successive races, by which our island has been occupied, were probably established in such localities. It is no marvel that the bed of our great metropolitan river should present the most copious deposit of vestiges of every period, specially rich in those of the age that has been designated as "late Celtic." The remarkable bronze decorations of shields, for example, rescued from the Thames at Battersea, and deposited in the British Museum by the Archæological Institute; the elaborate bronze shield also brought to light in the river Witham, near Lincoln, and now in the armoury at Goodrich Court, may be cited amongst numerous examples of the fluvial treasures of the Celtic age.<sup>1</sup> The endeavour to enumerate all the relics of that peculiar class, which have occurred in the British islands, would far exceed the limits of my present purpose. They will, as I hope, be fully illustrated at some future period by Mr. Franks, to whom this section of early antiquities has been long, as also to myself, an object of special interest. Meanwhile I would refer to the well selected examples that have been figured by him in the *Horæ Ferales*. The remark-

<sup>1</sup> *Horæ Ferales*, p. 191, Plates XIV, XVI.

able series also brought before the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Franks in 1858, may probably be in the remembrance of some of my readers.<sup>1</sup> In this peculiar class of early remains the British islands are unrivalled; a few objects only, analogous in design, being found on the Continent. The relics in question, discovered in this country, consist of shields, swords, and daggers, personal ornaments, horse-furniture, and miscellaneous objects, some of iron, some of bronze, and frequently enriched with enamel. It may deserve notice that no relic that may be regarded with certainty as of a sacred or Christian character has hitherto, so far as I can ascertain, been brought to light. None is to be found in the classified inventory of examples of "late Celtic" art, including a few brought to light in foreign countries, that have been given in the *Horæ Ferales*.

I am unwilling to extend the present notices, already too diffuse, by citing many other precious relics of the same period not included in that list. I cannot refrain, however, from inviting attention to the very singular bronze head-piece furnished with long projections resembling the ears of an animal. The surface of this unique relic, which was found in the bed of the Thames, has been deposited in the British Museum by the conservators of the river. The surface is covered with elaborate "late Celtic" decoration. In an interment found at Grimthorpe, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the bronze ornaments of a shield, a sword also, with other valuable examples of the workmanship of the period, were brought to light in 1868. They have been described by Mr. Barnard Davis in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*.<sup>2</sup> I would advert also to the very remarkable one-handled, tankard-shaped vessel found in a turbary at Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire, not far from the Roman remains at Tomen y Mur, supposed to mark the position of a station to which the name of *Heriri*

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, vol. iv, pp. 144, 166.

<sup>2</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, vol. iv, Second Series, p. 273. These objects are figured in *The Reliquary*, vol. ix, p. 180.

*Mons* has been assigned.<sup>1</sup> This object is now in the Museum that has been given to the town of Liverpool by the munificent promoter of archæological science, Mr. Mayer. The bronze relic of extraordinary fashion found in Galloway, and now in the antiquarian collection at Abbotsford, must be mentioned as an unique and most characteristic example, brought to light in North Britain. It is ornamented with designs of the peculiar curvilinear or "trumpet" type, closely resembling some of those on the Celtic "spoons" that have been described in the foregoing memoir. The form of this relic suggests that it may have been placed on the head of a small horse. There are circular apertures, apparently eye-holes, at the sides. From the forehead project long horns curved upwards, measuring about 12 ins. in length. To the Secretary of the Antiquaries of Scotland, Dr. J. Alexander Smith, I have been indebted for the opportunity of examining a series of photographs and drawings of this very peculiar object, of which he has given an account in their *Proceedings*.<sup>2</sup> Lastly, I would invite attention to certain highly curious relics not included by Mr. Franks in his list above cited, namely certain bronze mirrors, as they are supposed to have been, of which the reverses are engraved with elaborate designs that exemplify, in a most instructive manner, the peculiar types of Celtic ornamentation to which I have sought to invite attention as occurring on the "spoons" now under consideration. In the absence

<sup>1</sup> This unique specimen of "late Celtic" was shown at the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Dolgellau in 1850. (*Arch. Camb.*, N. S., vol. i, p. 332.) It was formerly in possession of the late Mr. J. Lloyd of Penyglanau, who collected numerous relics of interest in the locality, now unfortunately dispersed.

<sup>2</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. of Scotland*, vol. vi, Part II. This extraordinary object was found in a morass at Torrs, co. Kirkcudbright, and was presented to Sir Walter Scott. It is now at Abbotsford. Dr. Smith has also described and figured another object of bronze that bears the like "late Celtic" decoration. It resembles the lower part of the head of an animal, possibly an ox, and was found in a morass near Banff. It is now in the museum of that town. Both are noticed in the New Statistical Account of Scotland.

of any other relics accompanying the deposits of these mysterious objects, as I have previously pointed out, it is by the character of the ornament alone that we can hope to be ultimately guided in the endeavour to establish their date, and possibly also the uses for which they may have been intended.

I have desired to advert particularly to the relics last mentioned, as presenting the most suggestive evidence that has come under my observation in regard to the probability that the vestiges of the "late Celtic" period, although not partaking of the character of Roman design, may occasionally be traced within the limits of Roman influence. I allude to the discovery of certain interments near Plymouth, described by Mr. Spence Bate in the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association for Advancement of Science, for 1864. Two objects of admirable workmanship, supposed to be mirrors, unfortunately in imperfect state (diameter about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins.), were disinterred, accompanying unburnt remains deposited in graves partly excavated in the natural rock, and in some instances with pottery, personal ornaments of bronze, and various objects of undoubted Roman-British character. The whole have been figured imperfectly, and on a very inadequate scale, in the serial above cited. I have, however, seen in the possession of my friend, Mr. Franks, an accurate facsimile or impression of the engraved ornament; and I have thus been enabled to speak, without hesitation, of its strongly marked character as belonging to the Celtic period. Of these very remarkable objects, not noticed by him in the inventory already cited, three other examples are known to me, each of them characterised in a striking degree by the peculiarities of the "late Celtic" ornamentation. One of these supposed mirrors is preserved in the Museum of the Archæological Society of Bedford. Through the courteous assistance of Mr. James Wyatt, to whose researches the student of palæolithic remains is so much indebted, I have been enabled to examine this admirably wrought specimen. It was found, as he informs

me, in excavations for the Warden Tunnel, on the Midland Railway, about six miles from Bedford. Mr. Wyatt believes that Roman coins and portions of large amphoræ were found with it; but these were speedily dispersed, and sold by the navvies. The bronze plate, broken into several pieces, was fortunately regarded as of no value. It was rescued by the Rev. G. Mellor, and by him presented to the Museum. The site of the deposit is near places where various Roman relics have been found; and one of the workmen stated that a large bronze pan was likewise brought to light in the works for the Tunnel. The supposed mirror presents, on one of its sides, the most typical example, possibly, of the trumpet-shaped decoration hitherto obtained. It is wholly produced by delicate zigzag work executed with much delicacy and precision. The technical peculiarity of fine chevrony tooling has already been noticed. It resembles, in a certain degree, the elaborate ornamentation of some Irish antiquities of gold figured in Sir W. R. Wilde's Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The disc of the beautiful relic at Bedford is slightly kidney-shaped, and measures  $7\frac{3}{4}$  ins. in diameter. The handle, which may have been enriched with enamel, measures about 4 ins. in length.<sup>1</sup>

These relics have appeared to claim special notice, not merely as typical exemplifications of the ornament that in greater or less degree characterises the antiquities of the period; but on account of their having occurred in connexion with Roman remains, and thus affording a proximate indication of the date to be ascribed to the particular class of objects under consideration.

Of the other two mirrors of similar description, one (diam.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins.) is in the Museum presented by Mr. Mayer

<sup>1</sup> This curious object was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, and is briefly noticed in their *Proceedings*, Second Series, vol. i, p. 263, where the conjecture is stated that it might have served as a pendant of horse-furniture. A valuable "late Celtic" relic of another class was brought by Mr. Franks on the same occasion, an iron sword in a bronze sheath, the latter ornamented with scrolls and hatched lines. It was found near Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire.



to the town of Liverpool;<sup>1</sup> the other forms part of a remarkable deposit of bronze relics found in a moss in the parish of Balmaclellan, New Galloway, consisting of plates that had probably been attached to a box in which the more valuable articles had been placed; also a crescent-shaped plate, and the mirror (diameter, the handle included, 13 ins.). These last have been figured by Dr. Wilson in his *Prehistoric Annals*.<sup>2</sup> He points out the resemblance of the ornamentation to that of the head-ring or collar found at Stichel, and of the Plunton Castle armlet, before cited, as remarkable specimens of "late Celtic" work.

Amongst numerous remarkable relics of bronze that have been found in Ireland, bearing the distinctive "late Celtic", or so-called "trumpet-pattern", in their decoration, I am desirous to invite attention to certain shallow bronze discs that may be assigned to the same period as the spoons. I am indebted to the Royal Irish Academy, through the friendly courtesy of Mr. Clibborn, for the accompanying illustration. Six of these remarkable relics have been found. Their details and workmanship are minutely described by Sir W. R. Wilde.<sup>3</sup> The wood-

<sup>1</sup> This specimen was purchased in Paris by Mr. J. C. Robinson, by whom it was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1854, as a Celtic or Gallo-Roman mirror. The place of discovery is unknown. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, vol. iii, p. 118.) I am informed by Mr. Franks that it was probably found in the bed of the Thames, in the neighbourhood of Barnes. I have a representation of it by the kindness of Mr. Ecroyd Smith, curator of the collection at Liverpool. It is evidently an object of the same class as those found in Devon and Bedfordshire.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. ii, edit. 1863, p. 228; see also Mr. Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii, Appendix to the Preface, p. 10. Similar mirrors occur frequently amongst the symbols on the monuments figured in that work. The circlet found in 1747 at Stichel, Roxburghshire, is figured by Dr. Wilson, *ut supra*, p. 146; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. iii, p. 237. See an account of the armlet, *ibid.*, p. 147; and *Arch. Journal*, vol. xvi, p. 194, where it is figured.

<sup>3</sup> *Catal. Mus. R. I. Academy*, p. 637. See also Mr. Franks' notice of these objects in his inventory of "late Celtic" relics, *Horæ Ferales*, p. 183. No similar disc has been found in England. A specimen is preserved in the British Museum. It has been supposed by some archæologists that they were ornamental portions of shields.

cut is a reproduction, from two imperfect specimens, by the skilful pencil, I believe, of my lamented friend Dunoier. It may not be strictly accurate in all the curious design. The line *a b* indicates the restored portion.



Bronze disc, "late Celtic" period. Mus. Royal Irish Acad.  
Diameter about 11 ins.

In connexion with the foregoing remarks on such objects as may aid our conclusions in regard to the date, approximately, of the spoon-like relics, by careful comparison with other examples that bear most distinctly the stamp of analogous ornamentation, I cannot omit to mention the gold rings and Gaulish coins found at Frasnes in Belgium. They were made known in this country by Mr. Roach Smith, to whose observations archæological science has been under constant obligations. Photographs were also brought before the Numismatic Society by Mr. Evans, and the evidence obtained through this "find" was stated by him in a memoir published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*.<sup>1</sup> The value of

<sup>1</sup> *Numism. Chron.*, N. S., vol. iv, Pl. v; see also *Revue de la Numism. Belge*, 1864, p. 140.

the discovery consists, as Mr. Roach Smith pointed out, in the fact that the gold coins give an approximate date to the ornaments by which they are accompanied; the most remarkable being a massive penannular ring (diameter about 8 ins.), enriched with scroll ornaments in high relief, of the "late Celtic" character, somewhat modified as compared with such as have occurred in the British islands. Amongst these ornaments is introduced the head of the ox, an object that appears to have been associated with some peculiar superstition. Mr. Evans has shown with lucid precision the grounds of his conclusion that the gold imitations of the *stater* of Philip II, which accompanied the deposit at Frasnès, may be ascribed to about B.C. 80. In regard to the occurrence of a penannular collar in "late Celtic" times, a very interesting example is supplied in one exhibited by the Rev. Edward Duke at the Meeting of the Archæological Institute at Salisbury in 1849. It was found in Cornwall in 1802, in a stream-work called Trenoweth, and was supposed to be of "Corinthian brass." I have been, however, assured that it is of gold. The punched and engraved decorations bear distinct resemblance to those of relics enumerated by Mr. Franks in his inventory before cited.<sup>1</sup>

The analogy that is to be traced in certain details of ornament, especially in early illuminated MSS. of ascertained date, and in elaborately enriched crosses or other unquestionably Christian monuments,—for example, in the series of the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," illustrated by the late Mr. Patrick Chalmers and by Mr. Stuart,—has led some of our most reliable authorities to the conclusion that the "late Celtic" remains referred to in the foregoing memoir, with the spoon-like objects also so distinctly characterised by similarity of orna-

<sup>1</sup> This relic measures about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins. in diameter. It is figured in *Archæologia*, vol. xvi, p. 137, Pl. x. Another collar, engraved with designs of distinct "late Celtic" character, was in the possession of Mr. Charles Hall of Osmington, Dorset, and is figured in the annual volume produced by the Anastatic Drawing Society, 1858, Pl. 35.

mentation, should be assigned for the most part to a comparatively recent period of post-Roman antiquity, namely to the sixth or possibly to the eighth century. It must, however, be carefully considered, that in the numerous objects of bronze comprised in Mr. Franks' inventory,—to which, doubtless, many might be added, including those that form the special subject of the present memoir,—a marked difference is to be observed. Certain types of decorative design, the interlaced riband, the lacertine or zoomorphic, namely a prevalent combination of animal forms, some peculiar whorls or spirals, elaborate mæanders also, with other varieties, profusely introduced in the rich, illuminated pages of early MSS., or on the sculptured monuments, are scarcely if ever to be found on the relics of bronze. Those more complex and artificial, although less graceful, motives of ornamentation occurring on the sculptured monuments and in MSS., appear, as I imagine, to indicate a more recent period of art; modified doubtless, in some instances, by local taste or by caprice.<sup>1</sup>

It has been suggested, moreover, that the close resemblance of certain motives of ornamentation occurring on the "spoons," as compared with those on the sculptured monuments in North Britain, appears to justify the conclusion that the date, in both instances, may be nearly the same. Mr. Irvine pointed out, in regard to the specimen formerly in my own possession (fig. 2), the similarity in design to that of the incised work on the slab found at St. Peter's Kirk, South Ronaldshay, and now in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I would here refer specially to Professor Westwood's works on ancient art in the British islands, exemplified in MSS.; and to his instructive memoir, *Arch. Journal*, vol. x, p. 283; *Palæographia Sacra Pictoria*, etc. Our lamented friend Kemble, in his address to the Royal Irish Academy, in 1857, gave one of his masterly outlines of a complex subject, and has set forth in a striking manner his impressions of the peculiarities of Celtic design.

<sup>2</sup> Figured by Mr. Stuart, *Sculptured Stones*, First Series, Pl. xcvi. Mr. Irvine adverted also, amongst other Irish examples, to the remarkable resemblance in the ornamentation of some bone plaques

The approximate date of the Scottish sculptures appears, according to the sagacious conclusions of Mr. Stuart, to be shortly after the establishment of Christianity in the Pictish country; some of them, therefore, may be, as he states, of the early part of the eighth century.<sup>1</sup> In connexion, however, with the highly interesting investigation of the period to which these remarkable examples of early art, as compared with the relics of bronze characterised by "late Celtic" ornamentation, should be respectively assigned, I may cite with gratification the following remarks, which I owe to the friendly interest of Mr. Stuart in my endeavour to illustrate the group of objects that form the special subject of the present memoir. "My notion is," he observes, "that although some of the forms of ornamentation on the stone crosses are of the same character as those of the spoons, and although similar forms occur on bronzes of the Christian period in Ireland, yet there is no reason for thence inferring that the spoons are of the same late date, because the ornaments may be traced in their outline on monuments which, on every ground of induction, must be ascribed to a pre-Christian period. In the *Sculptured Stones* I have dwelt in detail on the reasons which led me to ascribe the rude pillars, with ornaments in outline, to a different and earlier period than that of the crosses on which the same forms appear with embellishment and many tokens of progress in art. The doubt which I felt was as to, how much earlier a date these ruder specimens with which I would associate the spoons might be ascribed,<sup>2</sup> and I cannot say that I have yet seen anything tangible on which to rest a satisfactory conclusion on this point."

found in a cromlech by Eugene O'Connell. The peculiar Celtic curvilinear designs and "trumpet" pattern doubtless occur on several of the Scottish monuments, and also in illuminated Irish and Scottish MSS., but almost invariably combined with interlaced ribands, lacertine, and other animal forms, that are not found on the "spoons," and very rarely, if ever, on other "late Celtic" bronzes.

<sup>1</sup> *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, Second Series, preface, p. 17.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. ii, pp. 6, 7.

Professor Westwood, our highest authority on the classification of the various types of ornament that prevailed in the British islands, is of opinion that the ornamentation on the "spoons" may be assigned to about that period or a little earlier. He reminded me of the enamelled discs found near Warwick, and published by me in the *Archæological Journal* in 1845. They, doubtless, bear comparison with the designs in MSS. of the sixth or seventh century.<sup>1</sup> The triple spirals and other features that occur in these and in other relics appear to retain a considerable tradition of the peculiar Celtic motives occurring on the "spoons," and characterising, as I imagine with my friend Mr. Franks, relics of a somewhat earlier age.<sup>2</sup> These, however, are points of difficulty that I must leave to the judgment of those more intimately conversant than myself with the *incunabula* of art in the British islands.

As regards, then, the probable date of the spoon-like objects, and of the other relics that bear the distinct impress of the same peculiar type of ornamentation, I am disposed to concur in the conclusions of my friend Mr. Franks, who more than any one has devoted attention to this particular class of bronze antiquities, and to believe that "they are probably not more ancient than the introduction of coinage into Britain, from 200 to 100 B.C.; and not much later than the close of the first century after Christ, when the Roman dominion in this country was firmly established. This date would account for the occasional discovery of such remains with, or in close proximity to, Roman antiquities, and also for the influence that their designs seem to have exercised over certain phases of Roman colonial art; in which, however, their wild and studied irregularity of design is brought into subjection, though at the same time the patterns lose much of their charm and originality."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Journal*, vol. ii, p. 162.

<sup>2</sup> A single example of a bronze ornament on which the Celtic complicated curves are found combined with interlaced ribands, is a brooch figured in Sir W. Wilde's *Catalogue Mus. R. I. Acad.*, p. 569.

<sup>3</sup> *Horæ Ferales*, p. 189; see also *Proceedings Soc. Antiq.*, iv, p. 45.

I cannot conclude these notices without offering a few remarks on certain conjectural explanations that have been proposed in regard to the uses for which the "late Celtic" spoon-like objects were possibly intended. I am, however, unable to suggest any probable solution of the enigma. The obscurity in which the purpose of several remarkable relics of the same period is involved, seems to me, in this instance, to present an almost impenetrable mystery.

The supposition that the "spoons" in question may be of early Christian use, seems to have found ready acceptance; suggested, as I imagine, by the occurrence of lines engraved transversely in the cavity or shallow bowl; in some instances radiating from a central circle or a lozenge-shaped compartment, as in fig. 7. This roughly scored marking, that occurs only on the spoons that are without a perforation at the edge, has doubtless, at first sight, a certain resemblance to the Christian symbol.<sup>1</sup> I may observe that, in every specimen hitherto examined, it appears to have been produced by the same hand and tool as the other engraved lines, and to be contemporary with the original workmanship. It is not, as I believe, an addition at some subsequent period, by which a pagan appliance might be, so to speak, hallowed for Christian uses. The occurrence of any sacred relic of such description in the British islands is so rare, that the interest of the Celtic spoons would, doubtless, be greatly enhanced were their association with the early times of Christianity satisfactorily established. In the present instance, however, this must, I think, with all deference to the opinion of my friend, Canon Rock, whose judgment in all matters connected with Christian

<sup>1</sup> I might here advert to other objects of early antiquity that bear cruciform markings, and which we have no reason to regard as of Christian date. Such are the gold pellets found with Celtic relics in Scotland. (Wilson, *Prehist. Annals*, vol. i, p. 464; vol. ii, p. 261; *Archæol. Scot.*, vol. iv, p. 217. I have described several urns found with early British interments, that seem to belong to pre-Christian times. (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxiv, p. 22; *Arch. Camb.*, Third Series, vol. xiv, pp. 256-261.)



antiquities claims our highest consideration, and to that of other sagacious and erudite archæologists, be regarded as questionable. Had the skilful artificer by whom these "spoons" were fabricated really intended to mark them with a Christian symbol, I feel assured that it would never have been in so imperfect, rude a fashion. One only of the pair, it will also be observed, bears the supposed sacred emblem. We fail to find on these "spoons," in any instance, the introduction of decisive evidence such as would unquestionably occur on objects so carefully elaborated,—for instance, the sacred monogram composed of the letters *chi* and *rho*, the most prevalent symbol on the earliest Christian relics; the only symbol, moreover, hitherto found in this country on vestiges of so early a date as the Roman occupation of Britain; and that which had there become generally familiar through the coinage of Constantine and his successors in the fourth century. Had we found on any of the numerous "late Celtic" relics any example of this or of any equally decisive indication of Christianity, there could have been no hesitation in assigning the "spoons" to some early period after the introduction of the true faith into Britain. It may not be irrelevant to the present inquiry to remind the reader that a remarkable object of Roman times has been brought to light bearing that symbol, namely a silver bowl ornamented with foliage and the conjoined Greek letters above mentioned. It was found in Northumberland, at the station *Corstopitum*, near the Roman Wall.<sup>1</sup> The same monogram, with a pair of peacocks, a Christian symbol, is found on a Roman vase of pewter in the Ely Museum. The cakes

<sup>1</sup> This vessel, weighing twenty ounces, has probably perished. An account of the discovery, with a drawing of the bowl, is preserved in the minutes of the Society of Antiquaries. The discovery is slightly mentioned by Dr. Bruce, *Roman Wall*, third edition, p. 342; and also an altar found at *Vindobala*, on the Wall, and supposed to have borne the Christian monogram. This, however, is doubtful. It is figured, *ibid.*, p. 128. Two other remarkable instances of the use of the *chi-rho* may be cited, namely the Roman mosaic found in 1796 at Frampton, Dorset, and published by Lysons; and some



of metal, also, found in the Thames, and described in the *Arch. Journal*, xvi, p. 38; *Proceedings Soc. Ant.*, Second Series, vol. ii, p. 235, are stamped with the like sacred monogram. One of these bears around the symbol the letters SPES...; the other has the letters *alpha* and *omega* in the field of the stamp. These relics may probably be assigned to the fourth century.

There are peculiar ritual usages, both in the Latin and the Eastern Church, connected with the use of a spoon. Such an appliance was, doubtless, employed also in this country. To some of these Mr. Barnwell has adverted in his remarks on the Celtic "spoons." As regards the supposed use of these last in the administration of the Eucharist, he has pointed out the improbability that any appliance would be employed, formed of metal so liable as bronze to become corroded by the wine. The injunctions of the Canons, with evidences of ancient usage in this respect, have been cited, and claim consideration. It was enjoined that the chalice should be of pure molten material, gold or silver, glass or tin: horn was forbidden, especially wood, "propter porositatem." It is probable that such restrictions may have been recognised, from an early period, in regard to the materials of which all appliances provided for the most sacred of Christian rites should be formed. The objection to glass is stated by Lyndwode to have been its fragile nature; whilst the sacred vessel should not be "de cupro, quia provocat vomitum; nec de aurichalco, quia contrahit rubiginem." The occasional neglect of any such regulations, probably enjoined, not only in regard to the chalice but also to minor objects of sacred

roughly inscribed stones obtained in recent excavations at Chedworth, Wilts. On the tessellated floor the symbol accompanies a head of Neptune, with figures of several heathen deities. Some other examples of the monogram occur on ancient inscribed monuments, as supposed, of great antiquity in Cornwall, at St. Just, St. Helena's Chapel on Cape Cornwall (figured by Mr. Haslam in the *Arch. Journ.*), and elsewhere. On a stone at Penmachno, in Wales, we find a memorial of the burial of Carausius, with a cross-symbol composed apparently of *chi* and *rho*. (*Arch. Camb.*, Third Series, ix, p. 256.)

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, Third Series, x, p. 58.

use, may be inferred from the reiterated prohibition. Mr. Nesbitt, moreover, to whose intimate knowledge of Christian art we have often been indebted, reminds me that a *calix æneus* was used by St. Columbanus towards the close of the sixth century. A bronze chalice of Irish-German character, of the eighth century, is preserved at the Convent of Kremsmünster on the Danube.

It has been suggested that the Celtic spoons would be more suitable for aspersion in baptismal rites: for such a purpose the liability to corrosion would cause no objection to the use of bronze. I am not aware whether any evidence of the ancient use of such an object may be found, especially in early times when immersion was the prevalent practice. In some places, at the present day, a shell-like object is doubtless employed. I am informed by the Earl of Limerick that he recently noticed this practice in the south of France. He obtained at Cannes one of these modern baptismal spoons. It is a shell polished and engraved, and it has a perforation resembling those in the ancient bronze spoons. An appliance of this description is likewise to be found occasionally in our own country, even in certain places of worship of the Established Church.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Clibborn, the obliging Curator of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, informs me that visitors conversant with the ritual of the Greek Church have considered the "spoons" in that collection, and of which representations are given in this memoir, to be identical with the *labida* used for the administration of the consecrated element after being dipped in the chalice.<sup>2</sup> This

<sup>1</sup> A silver shell, or spoon-shaped object, as I have been informed, is used in baptisms at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, in lieu of aspersion by the hand.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Barnwell has given a representation of the *labida* (*Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. x, p. 61) from Goar (*Rituale Græcorum*, p. 152). It has a small bowl, and a long handle terminating with a plain cross. In the magnificent Russian work on the imperial regalia and jewels, church ornaments, etc., several spoons are figured with the precious chalices there given. One is of gold, similar in form to that shown by Goar, but it is without a cross; another, of bone, with a large bowl, is described as the spoon of the metropolitan Peter; a third, of agate, is ascribed to the twelfth century.

conjecture seems to rest on no probable grounds or knowledge of ancient liturgical usages. A valued friend, profoundly conversant with Christian rites and antiquities (the learned author of *The Church of our Fathers*), has stated that, for eucharistic purposes, never, in the liturgy of this country, was any spoon used, excepting a small one with a deep bowl, for spilling two or three drops of water, before consecration, into the chalice,—a ritual practice that some still retain. For such a purpose to which Canon Rock has thus adverted, the little spoon in the possession of the Duke of Argyll, found under St. Martin's Cross at Iona, may have been intended; and also a diminutive spoon of gold found in the river Bann.<sup>1</sup> Canon Rock informs us that the use of the *labida* was introduced in the Greek Church about the tenth century; whilst in the Western Churches were formerly used reeds (*cannæ*) or pipes of gold, silver, ivory, and the like, for partaking of the chalice.<sup>2</sup>

As regards the "specimens of Celtic handicraft" to which the present memoir relates, he has stated the opinion that they may have been used in baptism; the imperforate spoon serving for the oil of the catechumens in the first anointing customary in that sacred rite, namely with olive oil rubbed in the form of a cross on the breast and between the shoulders. The spoon with the hole at the margin may have served for pouring the chrism on the head of the neophyte, in the form of a cross. The reader, desirous to pursue in detail so curious an inquiry, will find in the dissertation by Dr. Rock, to which I have thus briefly referred, a very interesting exposition, replete with recondite and valuable erudition concerning ancient ritualistic usages, and the ample evidence that he has gathered from liturgical authorities.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Exhibited at the meeting of the British Association at Belfast in 1862, and figured *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. i, p. 81. The spoon found in Iona has been described as of gold, but it is of bronze. Length, about 4 ins.

<sup>2</sup> *Church of our Fathers*, vol. i, p. 161.

<sup>3</sup> See the memoir on "Celtic Spoons," by Very Rev. Canon Rock, D.D., *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxvi, p. 35.

I have thus imperfectly stated certain suggestions that I have received in regard to the intention of the Celtic "spoons." The investigation has led me into details that may, I fear, appear tediously prolonged. It has been my desire to invite attention to a section of that remarkable class of early remains, the peculiar interest of which was so highly appreciated by our lamented friend Kemble in his eloquent address to the Royal Irish Academy in 1857. It must be a cause of deep regret that so important and difficult an investigation as is presented by the peculiar objects to which I have desired to invite attention, had not been carried out by one whose keen sagacity and profound acquaintance with our earlier antiquities so advantageously stimulated the cause of archæological science in this country.

ALBERT WAY.

#### ON AN "ELEGY OF CORROY, THE SON OF DAIRY,"

AN ANCIENT GAEDHELIC POEM ATTRIBUTED TO TALIESIN.

THE *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1851 contains a series of papers on early Cymric poems by Mr. Thos. Stephens, the learned author of *The Literature of the Cymry*. No. I of these papers illustrates a curious relic of the bardic age, attributed to Taliesin. Mr. Stephens, always a judicious and cautious critic, appears doubtful as to the authorship; but is not so as to the extreme antiquity of the poem, which he believes to have been composed in the sixth or seventh century. His words are: "On reference to *The Literature of the Cymry* (p. 284), it will be seen that I have ranked this poem among those wrongly attributed to Taliesin; but having recently gone over the ground again, and roughly translated all that appears to me to be the produce of the sixth and seventh centuries, I have seen reason to believe in the antiquity of this little poem, whoever may have been its author." (*Arch. Camb.*, v, 1851, p. 149.) The poem in question

is entitled *Marwnad Corroy ab Dairy*, i. e., "Elegy on Corroy, the son of Dairy," and is given in the original Welsh, with a translation by Mr. Stephens, the latter of which I here reproduce :

ELEGY ON CORROY, THE SON OF DAIRY, BY TALIESIN.

1.

"From a broad fountain the stream is filled :  
There will come a dispensing with the worth of the reckless.  
I have been agitated by the death of Corroy.  
If there came a man of harsh passions,  
More mischievous than he,—not much is spoken of him.  
The son of Dairy held command on the South Sea.  
Before his burial celebrated was his praise.

2.

"From a broad fountain the brook is filled.  
Saddling in haste will be dispensed with.  
I have been agitated by the death of Corroy.

3.

"From a broad fountain the deep is filled.  
The arrow traverses the strand pensive and angerless.  
The hero was a subjugator ; great was his front rank.  
Towns followed after the leader ;  
They went fresh to the quarrel of brands,  
While the demon of war heaped carnage in the mornings,  
Tales were known from heaven to earth.  
In the contention of Corroy and Cocholyn  
Many were the conflicts on the boundaries.  
The chief of the encampment sprang from a gentle race.  
A city there is kindling love ; it will not fall nor tremble :  
Blessed is the fortune of the soul by whom it is deserved."

Mr. Stephens, finding this poem among the acknowledged bardic remains of the Kymry, of course received it as a genuine relic; and being anxious to throw some light on the characters introduced in it, he made laborious researches into early Welsh history, in order, if possible, to identify them. The result he gives in the following passage:

"In translating, or rather in attempting to translate, this poem, the name of Corroy's opponent piqued my curiosity. I forthwith went in search of *its* history to the Anglo-Saxon annals; and, much to my delight, the personage whom I sought appeared in good company, being Ceuichelm, one of the *Anglo-Saxon* kings. There

were two West Saxon kings of this name. The brother of Ceawlin perished, in 593, in battle, probably against the Britons; but as that is the only notice of him that we have, the probability is that Cocholyn was another person of the same name. His history is comprised in a few notices we shall extract from the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*:

"A.D. 611.—This year Cynegils succeeded to the kingdom of the West Saxons.

"A.D. 614.—Cynegils admitted his son, Quichelm, to a share in the kingdom; and both fought a great battle against the Britons (of Dammonia probably), and slew two thousand and sixty-five Welshmen at a place called Bampton. But whether it be Bampton in Oxfordshire, or Bampton in Cornwall, is undecided. Dr. Giles adopts the former alternative.

"A.D. 623.—At this time, after the brothers Sexred and Siward, there reigned over the East Saxons, Sigebert, surnamed the 'Little,' son of Siward, who with his brother Sebert (Sevred) was by the righteous judgment of God slain by Kinegils, king of the West Saxons, and Quichhelm his son; for on the death of their father they returned to the worship of idols, and expelled Mellitus, bishop of London; and not one of their army escaped to tell the tale.—Wendover.

"A.D. 626.—Cuichelm, for some reason, sent one Eumer to assassinate Edwin, king of Northumbria. Eumer failed in his object; and Edwin, in revenge, made war upon the West Saxons, slaying five petty kings and a great number of the people. Roger of Wendover states that Edwin slew Quichelm at a place called, in consequence, 'Quichelmeslaune'; but that account differs from all other chronicles, and appears to be erroneous.

"A.D. 628.—Cynegils and Cuichelm fought against Penda, king of the Mercians, at Cirencester, and then made a treaty, both parties being exhausted.

"A.D. 636.—This year King Cuichelm was baptised at Dorchester, and the same year he died.

"The name is variously written Cuichelm, Quichelm, and Kickelm.

"Of Corroy, the son of Dairy or Dairn, I am unable to give any satisfactory account; and the determination of his whereabouts must depend on an inference. In 614 was fought the battle of Bampton; and as Corroy would probably be engaged in that, it becomes a matter

of importance to have the place of the battle ascertained. Dr. Giles states that "Bampton in Devon is by far too remote to admit the supposition that the battle in question was fought there, and he therefore concludes that Bampton in Oxfordshire is more likely to be the place. But I am compelled to differ from that opinion. The West Saxons, under Ceaulin, had conquered Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath, in 577; Ceobric succeeded Ceaulin in 592, and was followed by Coelwulf, who 'fought and contended incessantly against either the Angles or the Welsh (of Devon, Somerset, and Dorset?), or the Picts or the Scots'; and in 636 we find Cuichelm in possession of Dorchester, in the west portion of Dorset, not very far from the Devon boundary. From these facts, and from the fact that the West Saxons had been in possession of Oxfordshire long before 614, I am led to conclude that the Bampton of the *Chronicle* is the town of Bampton on the eastern boundary of Devon. If so, we may from thence deduce the conclusion that the boundaries which Corroy defended were the boundaries of Devon, and that he was a chief of the Damnonian people."

The attempt made by Mr. Stephens to identify "Cocholyn" with the Saxon "Cuichelm," under the circumstances was not an unreasonable one. More presumptuous theories have been erected on weaker evidence. As stated by himself, he has been unable to identify the principal personage, "Corroy," and supposes him to have been a chief of the Damnonian tribe, who then inhabited Devon. It is no wonder that his labours, in this particular case, have been so unsatisfactory to himself, as I think I can show, to a certainty, that the poem before us is a Gaedhelic one, and the personages introduced into it well known Gaedhelic characters.

Curi or Curoi Mac Dairé, *i. e.*, Curoi, the son of Dairé, as he is styled in Irish history and legend, was king of Iar Mumhan, *i. e.*, West Munster, in the century preceding the Incarnation. The prefix "Cu" is common to many Gaedhelic names, and literally signifies a hound



or dog of the chase. The Irish wolf-dog was remarkable for its strength, fierceness, and endurance: hence the epithet became applied to warriors distinguished for similar qualities, and ultimately came to signify a hero, champion, warrior. (See O'Reilly's Ir. Dict.) "Ri" signifies a king or sovereign prince: hence "Curi" is the warrior king,—a cognomen particularly applicable to the personage of the poem. He was of the Clanna Deaga, or Deaghaidh, a tribe from the province of Ulster, of the race of Herimon; and who were also called Ernains, from their original patrimony round the shores of Lough Erne. According to Roderic O'Flaherty, in his *Ogygia*, the Ernains were driven out of Ulster by the Clanna Rury, or posterity of Ir, about A.M. 3892. The chief of the tribe was Deag, the son of Sen, the son of Olill, the son of Aengus Aron. They were hospitably received by Duach of the race of Eibher, then monarch of Ireland as well as king of Munster, who allotted Deag a considerable tract of country in the present county of Kerry. The posterity of Deag became very powerful in Munster, and considerably enlarged their territory: several of them became kings of Munster, and three of them monarchs of Ireland,—Ederscol, A.M. 3965; Conaire the first, A.D. 60; Conaire the second, A.D. 212. Curoi Mac Dairé, the grandson of Deag, and king of West Munster, is represented by the historians, Keating, O'Flaherty, and Mac Curtin, as being not only a powerful prince, but a renowned champion and warrior, and contemporary with Conal Cearnach, Cuchullin, Ferdia, and other warlike chiefs of that period of Irish history. Mac Curtin, in his *Vindication of the Antiquities of Irish History* (Dublin, edit. 1717, p. 83), thus alludes to him: "There have been others contemporary to them, that bore a great name for such qualities, as the militia of Munster, commonly called '*Clanna Deagha*,' under the command of *Curigh Mac Daire*, a man famous for valour and knowledge." This allusion to his wisdom as well as prowess is borne out by the testimony of other writers, while the bardic romancists have invested



him with a knowledge of the occult sciences. The tribe over which he ruled, known in Irish as the Ua Deghaid, or Degadi, are mentioned by Ptolemy in their proper place in West Munster, under the name of Udeii or Vodii; which, in truth, is as near as a foreigner could come to the native pronounciation. Deag had three sons, Iar, Dairé, and Conal. Dairé, the second, had by Maon or Moran Mananagh (*i. e.*, of the Isle of Man), *Curi*, as is mentioned in the following quatrain :

“Moran of Mana, of honour pure,  
Was the child of Ir, the son of Uinnside;  
The sister of Eochaidh Echeol she,  
And mother of Curigh, son of Dari.”

- Dairé or Dari had also a daughter named Cingit, the wife of Aonghus Ossory, from whom the territory still known as Ossory was named. Dairé was succeeded by his son Curi, who considerably extended his dominions, which at his demise occupied an immense district, stretching westward of a line drawn from Bealach Conglais, near Cork Harbour, to the city of Limerick, and bounded only by the Shannon and the ocean; comprising a large portion of the county of Limerick as well as of the county of Cork, and the entire of Kerry. It embraced the magnificent line of coast from Cork Harbour to Kerry Head, the entire range of which is indented with noble harbours and deep sea-inlets. Hence the race of Eibher, who principally peopled the province of Munster, were remarkable for their love of sea-adventure, from the earliest period down to the commencement of the sixteenth century, when the power of O'Ederscol (O'Driscoll), the last of the southern sea-rovers, was broken, his castle of Baltimore taken, and his galleys destroyed. The bardic annals are full of notices of the sea-voyages and maritime expeditions of the southern Gaedhal, who constantly infested the coasts of Devon, Cornwall, and Wales. The allusion, then, in the *Elegy* to Corroy holding command on the “south sea” is quite consistent with all that has been handed down to us of the power and exploits of this warlike chieftain, and which are aptly depicted in it.

The wars and adventures of Curoi have been a fruitful theme of the Munster bards and story-tellers in all ages, many of which have been handed down to us in MSS. of a respectable antiquity. The late Dr. O'Curry, the eminent Gaedhelic philologist, in his admirable *Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Irish History*, at pp. 587, 89, 90, gives a catalogue of historic tales extant in various manuscript collections, amongst which are to be found "The Adventures of Curoi," "The Elopement of Blaithnat, the Daughter of Pall, Son of Fridhach, with Cuchullain" (Blaithnat or Blanaid was the Manx wife of Curoi), "The Tragical Death of Curoi." Errard Mac Coissi, a bard of the tenth century, mentions a historic tale called "Cathbuadha Conree," i.e., "the victories of Conri;" also "Orguin Cathair Conraoi," i.e., "the plunder of the fort of Conri." In the "Battle of Magh Rath," as edited by the late Dr. O'Donovan for the Irish Archæological Society, there is the following reference to Curoi:

"O Leth Mogha, who *are wont* to gain the victory,  
Oppress the Ultonians with eagerness!  
Remember Curi of the spears,  
And the chiefs of the youths of the Ernans." (P. 139.)

In the same work the chieftain, Congal Claon, is represented as recounting the remarkable battles of ancient times, amongst which he mentions

"Seven battles round Cathair Conrui,  
The plundering of Fiamun, son of Forui,  
The plundering of Curoi,—lasting the renown,—  
With the seventeen sons of Deaghaidh." (P. 213.)

Curoi Mac Dairé's seat of power was at the foot of the Sliabh Mis Mountains, a lofty and romantic range, running between the bays of Tralee and Dingle, about six miles from the present county town, Tralee, and on the shores of the bay anciently Loch Fordruimin. A remarkable looking spur of this range is called Cathair Conree Mountain. It rises to an elevation of two thousand feet above the sea-level, and overlooks Glenfais, through which runs a stream called the Fionn Glass

i. e., "the fair or white brook"; and which, according to a curious legend, derives its name from an incident in the life of Curoi, to which I shall presently allude. This mountain is so called from a *cathair* (*caher*), or stone fort, erected on or near its summit by Curi as an acropolis or stronghold for retreat in cases of emergency. Its existence has been noticed by Dr. Smith in his *Hist. of Kerry* (p. 156); Theo. O'Flanagan in *The Trans. Gaelic Soc.* (p. 50); and by Dr. Wood in his *Enquiry concerning the Primitive Inhabitants of Ireland* (p. 46).

Dr. O'Donovan, however, denied the existence of this fortress on Cathair Curi. His words are: "The cairn or sepulchral pile of Curoi is still to be seen on the north-east shoulder of this mountain; but his *caher*, or fort, has been long since destroyed, though Dr. Smith, in his *History of Kerry*, states that the ruins of it were to be seen on the summit of the mountain in his own time. But this is utterly erroneous, for the feature called "Caher Conree," on this mountain, is a natural ledge of rocks. (*Magh Rath*, note, p. 212.)

It is the statement of Dr. O'Donovan, however, that is "utterly erroneous," as I shall presently show. In the year 1848 this locality was visited by the late Mr. John Windele of Cork, the well known Munster antiquary, accompanied by the Rev. Matthew Horgan, Messrs. Abraham Abell and William Willes, gentlemen well known in the south of Ireland for their love of archæological investigation. An account of this visit was published by Mr. Windele in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology* (v, 1860, p. 111), from which I take the following passage in reference to the Cathair: "Passing the Fionglass by a bridge of three arches, erected in 1824, our exploring party proceeded by a narrow bye-road towards the mountain, here towering gigantically above the valley. Unfortunately, although the day was otherwise fine, the summits were concealed from view by a sluggish covering of vapour, which afforded but little hope of a speedy clearing away. Nevertheless, resolved not to be disappointed, they determined to

make the ascent. A considerable space intervened between where the road terminates and the mountain acclivity begins. A bleak moorland, intersected by fences, and interrupted by streams and crags, rendered the course unusually difficult; so that by the time the actual escalade had commenced, the Rev. Mr. Horgan, overcome by the toil, acknowledged himself unequal to the more arduous journey yet before him. Taking his seat, therefore, on a mass of rock beside a noisy stream, he resolved there to await the return of his more adventurous companions. The ascent was, indeed, full of labour; the more so by reason of the great obscurity through which it was made, the cloud in which they moved not permitting them to see a yard before them in any direction. Gradually the acclivity became almost perpendicular, so that, as they approached the site of the Cahir, now overhanging, 'abrupt and sheer', in gloomy magnitude of proportions, they were compelled to make a long *détour* before they could gain the level surface above it. The plateau thus attained is but a short distance from *Baur-tri-gaun* ('the summit of three cows'), which stands at an elevation of 2,769 feet above the sea, nearly midway between the Bay of Tralee on the north, and that of Castlemain on the south. The local denomination of the Cahir is '*Boen-Caherach*.' The situation is a kind of projecting horn or promontory, of a few acres in extent, at a little lesser altitude. On two of its sides it is defended by the natural rock inaccessiblely steep; a character which, in the wild, heroic ages of insecurity and aggression, particularly recommended it as a meet site for an acropolis, since it required but little aid from art to render it almost impregnable. The eastern side opens upon the table-land of the mountain; and here was constructed a great, cyclopean wall which gives to it its title of *Cahir*, signifying a fortified or enclosed place. This term was extended, in after ages, to walled towns,—places originally of refuge under warfare, and used alike for defence or offence. The rampart extends diagonally, north and south, from one extremity

to another, forming, as Dr. Wood has described it (*Inquiry*, etc., p. 50), 'with the verges of the hill, an irregular triangle, within which the inaccessible parts of the mountain are enclosed.' At the southern extremity the wall takes its direction along the edge of the precipice; but its proportions have been much reduced by the falling away of parts of the wall down the declivity; so much so, that in some portions its breadth has been reduced to nearly 2 feet. Nowhere does the wall exceed 9 ft. in height. Its greatest present breadth is 11 ft.; but its probable original width was not more than 6. No cement was used in its construction. On the inside there are some appearances which would lead to the inference that the face of the wall consisted of a series of steps projecting from it, as at Staigue (interior); and at Dunengus, Aran, on the exterior face of its inner rampart. The vestiges, however, of these stairs are few, and not very strongly defined. Its whole length is 170 paces, or 360 ft. About 90 ft. from its northern extremity there is what now appears a breach or opening in the wall; broad at the top, and narrow below. This is supposed to have been the position of the ancient doorway. In its lower part the passage is not more than 2 ft. wide; but all vestiges of its original form and proportions have been destroyed. Dr. Wood says there are two gates, each about 11 feet wide; but this is an error. Even had there been two, the breadth assigned would not be borne out by the existing example of the doors at Dun Engus, Staigue, and Dunbeg."

From the above description of this barbaric fortress, it is quite evident that it never could have been a place of permanent residence; the difficulty of ascent, its bleak and exposed situation, would render it unsuitable for such a purpose. We must, therefore, regard it as a stronghold, to which the dwellers on the green vale below resorted in cases of emergency. Numerous examples of these hill-forts occur throughout Ireland and Scotland, and several also in western Britain, particularly in those parts known to have been frequented by

the Gaedhal. That this was one of Curi MacDaires' strongholds there can, I think, be no question—the mountain bears his name from time immemorial, there is not a Munster peasant that is not familiar with the legends of Cathair Conree; while all the natural features around it, mentioned in their historic tales, are still known by the same names.

The Welsh version of the *Elegy* introduces "the contention of Corroy and Cocholyn." The connection of these names in the manner cited is the strongest evidence of the Gaedhelic original of the poem, the "Cocholyn," of which is the Cuchulaun of Irish history and legend, who carried off Blanaidh, the wife of Curoi Mac Daire, and subsequently slew him by treachery.

Cuchullin was an Ulster chieftain, head of the warrior band of the Croabh Ruadh (Red-Branch), a fraternity of braves, bound together like the mediæval knights by solemn engagements, and under strict laws. His patrimony lay about Dundevalgin, the modern Dundalk; he is represented as being possessed of great personal beauty, a powerful athlete, and a distinguished warrior and commander. In "Magh-Rath," p. 206, he is styled "Cu-na-g-cleas," i.e., Cu of the feat of arms.

The military exploits and adventures of Cu-Chulaun, and his amours, have been the themes of numerous historic tales and romances. His age can, I think, be ascertained. Roderic O'Flaherty, the learned author of the *Ogygia*, thus defines it: "A.M. 3924. Cuculand, that memorable warrior, was born as well the first year after the division of Ireland by Hugony the Great was rescinded, as twenty-five years before the institution of the Christian era" (Edit. Dublin, 1793, v. i, p. 180). O'Flaherty gives his authorities, "The Book of Clonmacnoise, in Duvegan, fol. 105, a.; the Book of Lecan, fol. 178, b.; and the Scotie Chronicle, at A.D. 432." The reference in the *Chronicon Scotorum* is as follows: "A.D. 432. Kal. VI. From the death of the hero, Cuculaun, to this year, there are four hundred and thirty-one years; from the death of Conchobhar MacNessa,

four hundred and twelve years." In that ancient tale, the "Tain Bo Cuailgne," i.e., the "Cattle Raid of Cooley," a well known historic event, he is introduced as the principal champion of Ulster, the invasion of which province by the Connacians was first directed against his patrimony. At the head of his warriors of the Red-branch he is represented as meeting the enemy on the frontiers, and retarding their progress by challenging the hostile leaders to a series of single combats, in accordance with the usage of the times, in all of which he came off victorious (Dr. O'Curry's MS. Materials of Irish History, p. 37).

This last-named work contains a list of historic tales preserved in ancient Gaedhelic MSS., among which are the following relating to Cuchullainn: "Tale of the Sick-bed of Cuchullainn;" "Tale of the Courtship of Eimer, by Cuchullainn;" "Tale of the Battle of Muir-theimne and Death of Cuchullainn." The beautiful romance of Conloch and Cuchullainn will be found in Dr. Drummond's Irish Minstrelsy, p. 229; and also in Miss Brookes' "Reliques of Irish Poetry." The fierce feud between Curi MacDaire and the Ulster chieftain, which resulted in the death of the former, and ultimately of the latter, originated in Curi having outwitted him, in securing to his possession a beautiful damsel, who became a portion of their war spoils; the legend is to be found in Geoffrey Keating's History of Ireland. Dr. O'Curry states that "a very ancient version of the tale is preserved in the MSS. Egerton, 88 Brit. Mus." Stripped of its marvellous garniture, the story is as follows:

It would appear that both of these chieftains undertook an expedition to *Manaidh*, the ancient name of the Isle of Man; it would seem that Curi's principal object in joining the adventure, was private information he had received of the wondrous beauty of Blanaidh, the only daughter of the Manx chieftain, who, having been defeated in the open field, retired with the remnant of his forces, his daughter, and personal riches, to



a strong hill-fortress in the interior of the island. Thither the victorious chiefs followed him, and laid siege to the Dun, which offered a determined resistance. Cuchullainn, with his Knights of the Red Branch, first assaulted it, but each successive attempt was foiled by the stubborn resistance of the garrison, until they gave it up in despair. Curi then undertook the task, stipulating that he should have the sole command, and his choice of the plunder. This having been assented to by Cuchullainn and his northern warriors, who formed the most numerous part of the expedition, Curoi, with his Munster Ernains, all experienced warriors, men specially picked for the adventure, soon captured the Dun, the fair Blanaidh, and all the valuables contained in it. Claiming the fulfilment of their compact, he selected the damsel as his portion of the spoils. Cuchulin having seen the island beauty, and fallen violently in love with her, refused to permit his companion in arms to retain her, offering him his choice of any other portion of the booty he pleased to select. Curoi, however, had no intention of parting with his lovely prize; and, giving his rival the slip, he got on board his galleys, and stood across to Ireland, where landing, he directed his march to the south-west, towards his own principality. He was immediately pursued by his enraged rival, who overtook him at a place called Sulchoidh, in the present county of Limerick. The Munster men having turned on their pursuers, a parley took place, and it was agreed, in order to save the lives of their followers, that the chiefs should decide the matter by single combat, the lady to be the victor's prize. A fierce fight ensued between the heroes, which terminated in the defeat of Cuchullainn, whose life Curoi spared at the intercession of Blanaidh, but tied him neck and heels with leather thongs, and sheared off his long flowing tresses with his sword, as a mark of degradation, as well as to disable him from renewing his pretensions for a considerable period, in accordance with the custom of the times, which made it infamous for a warrior to appear in pub-



lic, who had suffered this indignity, until his tresses had again regained their wonted luxuriance.

Covered with shame and mortification, Cuchullainn retired to his own patrimony, where, in the solitudes of Ben Boirche, he brooded over his disgrace, and meditated revenge, until his locks had assumed such dimensions as enabled him once again to appear among his companions in arms. Neither had he been idle during his retirement; he had dispatched a trusty emissary with directions, if possible, to get an interview with the fair Blanaidh, to ascertain her actual feelings towards him, which he strongly suspected were of a tender nature, and to make such other observations as might be useful to him in carrying out his meditated revenge. The spy performed his mission successfully; he accomplished an interview with the lady, expatiated on his chieftain's unalterable devotion towards her, and his willingness at all hazards to deliver her from her present position. She in return expressed her affection for his master, and her willingness to abandon her present lord for the protection of the Ulster chief. To carry out his project, Cuchullainn, accompanied by a band of trusty warriors, proceeded southwards, and, under the guidance of his spy, arrived in the neighbourhood of the Cather of Curoi, and through him announced his arrival to Blanaidh.

It being the custom of Curoi to take a *siesta* at a stated hour each day, when not actively engaged in war or field sports, his faithless mistress seized upon the opportunity thus offered, and arranged with Cuchullainn that when he saw the stream that came down the valley running white, or milky, he was immediately to attack the Dun; this signal was given by her pouring a large pailful of milk into the stream, which, bearing its milky tinge down the glen, apprised the Ulster warrior that his opportunity had arrived. Accordingly he surprised the unwary garrison, whom he put to the sword, with their sleeping chief, and at once gratified his revenge and his desires in the possession of Bla-

naidh. From time immemorial the stream which runs through Glenfais, at the foot of Cathair Conree, has been called the Fionglas, *i.e.*, the *White Stream*, from the above circumstance.

Cuchullainn carried off his beautiful prize to his own country of Dundualgin, but vengeance followed the faithless one. Curoi had a favourite bard and harper named Feirceirtne, some of whose poems are still extant. Brooding over the catastrophe that had befallen his chief, he determined on revenge. He followed her to the north, and, ingratiating himself with the household of Cuchullainn, he was permitted the usual freedoms accorded in those days to men of his profession; attending one day on Blanaidh, while walking with her maidens on the top of a high cliff, over the sea, known to this day as *Rinchin Beara*, he suddenly clasped her in his arms, and sprang with her into the gulf beneath. They were buried at the foot of the cliff, which is still known by the name of *Feart Blainhnad agus Feirceirtne*, *i.e.*, the Grave of Blanaidh and Feirceirtne.

Cuchullainn did not long survive the death of his rival; he was slain at the battle of Muirtheimne, in the present county of Louth, by Lugha, the son of Curoi MacDaire, who commanded the united Munster and Connaught forces in an expedition into Ulster. Other ancient writers state that he fell a victim to the magic spells of the children of Callitin, in the same engagement.

The Book of Leinster, fol. 16, a.b., states that the *leacht*, or grave-stone of Curoi, is on Sliabh Mis Mountain; and Dr. O'Donovan in *Magh Rath*, p. 212, note, states that "The Carn or sepulchral pile of Curoi, is still to be seen on the north-east shoulder of the mountain." Now, it is a very important fact that a huge *leacht* or grave-stone was discovered not many years since by the late Dr. Rowan, Archdeacon of Ardfert, in Glenfais, an upland valley lying between Cathair Conree and Baurtrigaun Mountains, and through which runs

the Fionglas. This monument lies prostrate in a small field about half way up the glen; it is in length  $11\frac{1}{2}$  ft., in breadth 6 ft., and about 16 ins. in thickness; upon an angular ridge, on its upper face, is inscribed a legend in the Ogham characters, remarkably well-cut, and legible, the stone being exceedingly hard, and of fine grain. The locality I have myself visited, and have examined and copied the inscription on the stone, which is as follows:<sup>1</sup>

This inscription I read thus:—"So cu Cueaff moni so Curi;" literally, "This is the hero Cueaff, my grief! this is Curi." Q is constantly used in Ogham writing for C, both having the same sound. *So*, according to O'Reilly (Ir. Dict.), signifies "*this here, this is*," and is equivalent to our "here lies." *Cu*, as I have before remarked, signifies *a warrior, a champion*. *Cueaff*, a proper name. *Moni* is an Oghamic form of *Monuar*, an interjection, expressing "*Alas! My grief! Woe is the day!*" In this inscription we have two names for the individual commemorated; one of them certainly that of the great chieftain whose name and exploits are so identified with the topography of the entire district, Curi MacDaire. There is a strong probability that Ceaff (the modern Keefe) was his proper name, and that Curi was his cognomen. This was very usual in remote times among the Gaedhal, and it very frequently happened that the proper name was lost in the cognomen, particularly when it distinguished them for any remarkable quality or action. In this case it appears to be Curi, which, as I have before explained, signifies "Warrior King." Dr. Rawlinson mentions an inscription on a tomb in Phrygia, "To Midas the warrior king;" and in "The Wars of the Gaedhill and the Gaill," as edited by Dr. Todd for the "Record Commission," Cathal Mac Feredach is also called "Ri Amsac," the "King Soldier," (pp. 74, 83.) I think there are strong grounds for concluding that this great time-worn monument,

<sup>1</sup> We hope to give an engraving of this inscription in a future number.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

with its mysterious characters, is the sepulchral memorial of Curi MacDaire.

The death of Cuchullin is recorded in the *Annals of Tighernach* thus : "A.D. 2.—The death of Cucullain, the bravest hero of the Scots, by Lughaidh Mac-na-tri Cou, and by Erc, the son of Cairbre Niafer. Seven years his age when he was initiated into the military order ; seventeen when he pursued the cattle-spoil of Cuailgue ; and twenty-seven when he was killed."

Dr. Petrie, in his *Essay on the Hist. and Antiq. of Tara Hill*, quotes a passage from the *Book of Glendalough*, which gives an account of his death, and intimates the interment of his head and arm (which had been cut off after his death) at Tara, from which I take the following : "The host then moved away from the place, and carried with them the head and right hand of Cuchullin, until they reached Temur, where the burial-place of his head and right hand is, and the full of the hollow of his shield of his clay. Of this Kenfaela, the son of Ailill, spoke in his account of the deaths of the Ultonians." (*Tara Hill*, pp. 225-6.) An ancient poem descriptive of the regal seat of Tara, and quoted by Dr. Petrie, identifies the burial-places of the head and hand of the hero. He remarks on the passage : "According to the same authority the Rath of Concovar Mac Nessa was situated beside the *Tredumha* (three mounds), to the north, with its door facing the *Ceann* and *Medhi* (or Head and Neck of Cuchullin). Near the *Medhi* were the ruins of the *Sciath Chonchulainn*<sup>1</sup> (or Shield of Cuchullin), with its *tull* or hollow. The Rath, it adds, was level with the ground ; and there was a small hillock in its centre, with as much of his clay or ashes in it as would fill the hollow of his shield." (*Tara Hill*, p. 225.) The custom of decapitating the slain was very common among the Gaedhil as well as among other nations, and many instances of the burial of heads are recorded in the Irish annals.

I have, I submit, proved that the characters named

<sup>1</sup> This would appear to have been a mound of earth resembling a shield. The ancient Irish shield was round and convex.

in this Elegy are Gaedhil, and that the poem itself is a Gaedhelic one; how it came to be found in a Cymric garb, and amongst the most ancient collection of poems in that language, is a question that remains to be solved. I have no doubt that, if diligent search were made by a competent Gaedhelic scholar, having also a knowledge of Welsh, it would be found that the Cymry have made many similar appropriations of the ancient literature of the Gaedhil. This is not to be wondered at, if we remember that the topography of Wales is intensely Irish, as has been shewn by the Rev. Basil Jones in his "*Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd*;" that the historic poems of Wales refer to a lengthened occupation of that country by the "Gwyddell," and that in various Irish MSS. are to be found frequent allusions to the warlike and friendly intercourse between the south of Ireland and the Principality.

RICHARD ROLT BRASH, M.R.I.A.

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### Obituary.

SIR JAMES YOUNG SIMPSON, BART., M.D., &c.—It is a sad duty to have to record the death of one of our most distinguished members in the person of Professor Simpson. His loss is felt not only by the scientific and medical world, but also by many Archæological Societies besides our own; and his absence is deplored universally. He was born in 1811, and was only fifty-eight at the time of his decease; so that, humanly speaking, a much longer career of usefulness and honour might have been expected for him. As it is, however, he has done enough for fame, even if his country could have wished for further services. The discoverer of chloroform as a clinical application, of acupressure in amputatory operations, and the ardent promoter of hospital reform, cannot but be looked upon as one of the most eminent physicians ever produced by the University of Edinburgh; and his death, from *angina pectoris*, is lamented in Scotland as a national calamity. His labours in the cause of archæology, and particularly his researches among the "cup-stones," and the early remains of our island, are well known to most of our members. To those who were not personally acquainted with the Professor, it will be sufficient to say that his Life is now in course of compilation; at the same time that a National Testimonial, in the appropriate shape of a statue of the deceased, and of a lying-in hospital open specially for the poor, is in process of formation in the capital of Scotland.

The Queen, on becoming acquainted with Sir James's death, sent a special message of condolence to his family; and it may be men-

tioned that his funeral was attended not only by the municipal authorities of Edinburgh and the officers of the University, but also by nearly 1,700 citizens of the Scottish capital.

We do not propose to give even a short biographical account of this eminent man; the task is in proper hands, and will no doubt be well performed. We may venture to remind members of two little anecdotes concerning the Professor, which have been current among his friends, and are supported by good authority. One is that, on account of his great eminence as Professor of Midwifery at Edinburgh, his services were much in demand, far beyond the precincts of that city; and that for one case of peculiar danger and difficulty, which, however, he treated successfully, he received, unsolicited, from a grateful and generous husband, the highest fee on record in this country—being no less a sum than ONE THOUSAND POUNDS! The other anecdote is within the experience of many of our members who attended the Truro meeting in 1862. Such was the amiable, we might almost say the comforting appearance of the Professor, such was his constant urbanity and cheerfulness, that among the greater number of the Ladies present he acquired the constant *sobriquet* of "THAT DEAR KIND MAN;" and the appellation was constant even among those who took little interest in our archæological proceedings. We believe that the last time he was seen by any considerable number of our members was when he stood on the green turf above the Land's End, where one of the most remarkable and enjoyable of any refectations ever given to our Association was provided by the forethought and generosity of our President and his Cornish friends.

Sir James lived and died a true Christian, overflowing with charity; and a noble example of the union of deep religious convictions with most extended science.

One of the great men of the century is gone!

### Miscellaneous Notices.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The day of the meeting for this year has been changed from the 15th of August to the 22nd of that month.

BANGOR CATHEDRAL.—We are glad to learn from the *North Wales Chronicle* that Mr. Assheton Smith has made the munificent donation of £1000 towards the works of re-edification going on at Bangor Cathedral. We perceive also that on the 3rd May the Bishop of the diocese, accompanied by several dignitaries of the Church, set the final cross, which terminates the new North Transept of the Cathedral.

LLANFAGLAN CHURCH, CAERNARVONSHIRE.—We understand that a new church is going to be erected, but not upon the site of the old one. The architects are announced to be Messrs. Kennedy and O'Donnoghue, of Bangor; and it may be confidently hoped that the architectural analogies of this peculiar district will be properly re-

spected on this occasion. It is to be hoped that the early inscribed stone now over the doorway in the north wall on the inside will be properly preserved and cared for, even after the building is erected.

**BETTWS Y COED, CAERNARVONSHIRE.**—A new church is advertised as about to be built in this most romantic spot by Messrs. Paley and Austin, architects, of Lancaster; and if the project is carried out, we hope that due care will be taken of any monuments and inscribed stones which may be found in the old building. On occasions of this kind, "*curiosities*," as they are commonly termed, are often found, and, we are sorry to add, destroyed or appropriated by the workmen. The old church of Bettws y Coed has been delineated in so many admirable pictures, that it is a proof of not a little æsthetical courage to undertake its demolition. It should never be forgotten that this spot, and, indeed, the whole parish, is all that is most picturesque and lovely of almost anything round Snowdon; and that the undue obliteration of any of its more remarkable features would be an act of thorough Vandalism.

**CAERNARVON CASTLE.**—The office of Deputy Constable, which has lately become vacant by the death of John Morgan, Esq., the most active officer of our times connected with that Royal building, has been bestowed very judiciously on his brother-in-law, Llewelyn Turner, Esq., the Mayor of Carnarvon for now the twelfth time, and Rear-Commodore of the Royal Welsh Yacht Club. By such nominations as these, the Chief Constable of the Castle, the Earl of Carnarvon, has done himself much credit. One of his lordship's most recent acts has been to visit the Castle, and to order the immediate removal of rubbish and building materials which had been surreptitiously piled against part of the walls; an order which the new Deputy Constable took care to have carried into speedy effect. It is indeed a fortunate circumstance that this splendid monument of Edwardian architecture should be in such good custody; and it were much to be wished that the other fine castles of Wales, particularly Conway and Beaumaris in North Wales, and Pembroke and Caerphilly in South Wales, were watched over and kept up with the same spirit and intelligence. The fixing of a moderate tariff of admission, only fourpence per head, adopted by the late Deputy Constable, has worked wonders, and supplies an annual fund sufficient not only for the maintenance of the warders, but also for keeping up the repairs instituted by the Crown some years ago, in better and happier times. The loss to Caernarvon by the death of Mr. Morgan, though at a ripe old age, has been very great; for he was a most kind and generous man, and fully alive to all that concerned the welfare of the community of which, by his financial position, he was so influential a member; but his successor is well worthy of the post. His activity, in improving the harbour of Caernarvon and the navigation of the Menai Strait, is well known, while his public spirit in governing the town, and promoting whatsoever tends to its social improvement, has caused him to be raised no less than twelve times to the office of mayor. We earnestly hope that all will continue to go well not only with the castle, but also with the



walls and towers of the town; for, next to those of Conway, they are the finest remains of the kind in Wales.

**RUTHIN.—VANDALISM.**—We observe the following in the *North Wales Chronicle*—"Our correspondent writes: This ancient town, situated in a lovely and romantic spot of the Vale, is fast losing its antique appearance. It contained, a short time ago, a number of houses, in the walls of which black beams of timber were conspicuous, which caused the observer to ruminate on the good old days of Queen Elizabeth. In every quarter of the town several edifices that have braved many a tempest have succumbed to the labourer's hammer, and new and sprightly buildings are being erected on the site of the old ones."

Now, we have no hesitation in saying that the destruction of the old half-timbered houses mentioned above constitutes a positive loss and disfigurement to the town, and is an instance of that ignorant spirit of Vandalism which is but too prevalent in Wales. These old houses, however humble and degraded from their ancient importance, were historical marks of Ruthin, and objects that linked the present to the past. It is a mistake to suppose that modern buildings are always stronger and better than those of days long gone by, the very persistence of the old edifices being proof to the contrary; and it is a still greater error to suppose that the houses of to-day, built in a style which, for want of a more appropriate term, we cannot but call the "factory style," are more ornamental to a town than those raised by our forefathers. Ruthin possessed several very sterling specimens of some three centuries ago, particularly one at the corner of the market-place on the hill, with the large rude stone at its angle, on which, according to tradition, a neighbouring chieftain was once decapitated. Close by it was another ancient but partly modernised building, called Nantelwyd House, the old hall of which was in its way a gem. Ancient buildings of this kind excite in a humbler degree the same feelings as old castles and churches; and to replace them by the tasteless productions of modern builders is to weaken some of the grandest feelings of the human heart. One of the peculiar curses of Wales at the present time is the want of respect for all that is ancient; and it would be well if the words of Pliny, who saw the bad times of Rome beginning, were remembered and pondered over in proper quarters: "*Reverere gloriam veterem et hanc ipsam senectutem, quæ in homine venerabilis, in urbibus sacra est.*" (Epist. viii, 24.)

**WIGMORE CASTLE, HEREFORDSHIRE.**—A local paper states that a short time since, as some workmen were digging in the ruins of Wigmore Castle, Herefordshire (in early days the property and residence of the Mortimer family), they came upon the solid masonry of an arched roof, and, on removing one or two of the large stones, found a dungeon, communicating with another of equal size, each about fifteen feet square, and covered with arched stone roofs. They were approached by means of stone staircases, which have been buried in the rubbish of the ruins for many years. In the stonework of the side walls were



embedded large strong iron staples, supposed to have been used for securing prisoners during the Border wars. The dungeons contained a few bones in a very decayed state, and some lead rolled up. An historical account of this castle has been recently compiled by the Rev. T. Salwey, B.D., vicar of Oswestry, in whose family, we believe, the property is invested; and we hope, at a future period, to bring it before our reader's notice.

**THE SALT LIBRARY, STAFFORD.**—A very valuable collection of books and MSS. relating to Staffordshire, which had been formed by the late William Salt, Esq., has been placed by his widow, with great generosity and public spirit, at the disposal of the Lord-Lieutenant for the use of the county; and a committee has been formed to provide a proper place for its reception, as well as to prepare a county history. In compiling the latter the assistance of all literary men connected with Staffordshire is solicited, and communications are to be addressed to the committee, care of Messrs. Wright, Booksellers, Stafford. The project is one of good omen, and we wish it all success, as well as imitation in other districts.

**DR. ROWLAND WILLIAMS'S LIBRARY.**—We observe the following announcement in the *Cambrian*, of Swansea:

"Dr. Rowland Williams, D.D., has left his valuable library under the conditions hereafter specified. In the first place, his wife is to have what portion of it she pleases for her use, during her lifetime; and the residue at once, and after Mrs. Williams's death, the whole of it, he bequeaths to the first town in Wales or Monmouthshire, which shall provide a suitable repository, and the means of paying a guardian for it; giving the first offer to Swansea, and the second to Caernarvon. Secondly—The library is to be open to persons of all creeds, colours, and nativities whatsoever."

Swansea is a town so distinguished by the intelligence and public spirit of its inhabitants, that we have no doubt of a proper use being made of this munificent bequest. The Royal Institution of South Wales, which our members will recollect as forming a distinguishing feature of that place, already contains the nucleus of a good general library, supported and augmented by the annual contributions of the Literary Society, and placed in a highly suitable building; so that, we presume, the main conditions of this bequest are already *de facto* complied with. The men of letters and science, who confer so much distinction on the town of Swansea and the county of Glamorgan, are quite worthy to be the guardians of such a treasure.

**CASTELL DINAS BRAN, LLANGOLLEN.**—We are informed that some ancient weapons have recently been discovered in this famous old stronghold; and we shall hope to learn more about them from some of our correspondents in that district.

**RUABON, DENBIGHSHIRE.**—The church of this parish is now being repaired, under the care of Mr. Ferrey, the eminent architect. Some fresco paintings of the thirteenth century are stated to have been found

on one of the south walls, and will no doubt be properly cared for, with any other objects that may be discovered during the operations. The account in the local papers is as follows—"Oswestry Adv., Ruabon, 11th May, 1870. Discovery of Fresco Painting.—On Thursday last, as the workmen were pulling down the wall on the south side of the church, they discovered, under a coating of plaster, a portion of ancient fresco painting, and upon stripping the wall found a complete subject represented in colours of yellow and red. Mr. Ferrey, the architect, who happened to be present with Sir Watkin, traced it as illustrating Matthew xxv, 35, 36—'I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat.' Here one figure, supported by an angel, is offering a portion of a fowl. 'I was thirsty and ye gave me drink'—a female handing a cup of water, also supported by an angel, as all the figures are. 'I was a stranger and ye took me in, naked and ye clothed me'—illustrated by a richly garmented figure bestowing upon the unclad a long robe. In the same manner 'I was sick' and 'I was in prison' are represented by the artist's brush in figures denoting kind relief with angelic assistance. Mr. Ferrey was of opinion, from the style of the painting and the costumes of the figures, that it was the work of the twelfth or the thirteenth century, so that it has existed some six or seven hundred years. The form, character, and expression of the figures are excellent, and it is a great pity that the fresco should have been plastered over. Steps are being taken to preserve it, and it is not improbable that it may be seen in the restored church. Already it has been traced. It seems that only along one wall is it to be found, which points to that wall as being the most ancient, the church having been many times enlarged or restored. The emblem of Death at the other end of the wall is just discernible, with a portion of Latin."

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THE GOLDEN GROVE BOOK.—This valuable collection of Welsh genealogies, made early in the last century by Hugh Thomas, Deputy Herald for South Wales, has been placed by the Earl of Cawdor in the Public Record Office, in London, on loan. Sir Samuel Meyrick, in his introduction to *Lewis Dwnn*, speaks of heraldic collections by the same hand in the British Museum. There are, among the Harleian MSS., three volumes of Hugh Thomas's remains, numbered respectively 6823, 6831, and 6870; but they chiefly consist of sketches of pedigrees, brief drafts of letters, and other scraps; and are in no way comparable to the voluminous and digested collection so generously placed by Lord Cawdor within reach of the public.

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PLAS MAWR, CONWAY.—We observe, in the *North Wales Chronicle*, that this ancient house, once the town or winter residence of the Mostyn family, is advertised for sale along with the county mansion of Bodyscallan, on the road to Llandudno. If sold, it is to be hoped that this, the grandest mansion in Caernarvonshire, of the time of James I, will fall into the hands of some one who will duly appreciate its historical and architectural importance, and that it will be carefully preserved. But, after what has been witnessed in Caernarvon, Beaumaris, and even in Conway itself, the situation of affairs for this fine old mansion cannot but be considered critical.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS. "GOWER SURVEY."—The third and concluding portion of the volume of the "Gower Survey" is now ready for distribution. All members who are not in arrears of subscription, and have already the first two Parts, may, on application to the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, have the third Part. A large paper reprint (fifty copies), on fine paper, may be procured of Mr. Parker, by members and others, for the price of one guinea.

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### Reviews.

WOMANKIND, OF ALL AGES, IN WESTERN EUROPE. By THOMAS WRIGHT. Groombridge & Sons, London. 1 vol. small 4to.

Whatever our readers may think, *a priori*, of the title of this work, they will most probably confess, after perusal, that it is one well worthy of the literary and antiquarian reputation of its author, though such as to demand, on their part, no small amount of archaeological, or rather mediæval, knowledge to enable them fully to appreciate all its rich details. In any other publication of a kind different from our own, and at a time such as the present, when a morbid influence is trying to undermine national morals and national taste, the very title might easily mislead shallow readers to expect some of the trashy dissertations on *women's rights, female suffrage*, and so forth, which nauseate all those who are not led away by popular madness or revolutionary scheming. The truth, however, is that, though we do not willingly associate womankind with musty antiquity, the author has here worked out a most interesting and solidly based history of the outward changes and pursuits of womankind, more particularly during the middle ages. He has filled his pages with a connected account of how women have prospered (we hate the ambiguous word "progressed"), how changed, how occupied themselves, how distinguished themselves in the discharge of their peculiar duties, how maintained their real rights from Roman times down to the seventeenth century. He has done all this by diving into the literature and history of the middle ages; by using his extensive mediæval knowledge, acquired from ancient monuments and illuminated MSS.; and he has done all in his power to vindicate women from the libellous imputations of neglect and inferiority, so commonly bandied about in the disastrous times during which we live.

It is always a task of delicacy for one of the opposite sex to undertake an account of the manners, occupations, amusements, and dresses of women; so many an opportunity may be given for insidious cavil and frivolous objection. But our author has treated his subject with such perfect fairness, and with such a thorough veneration for documentary and monumental proof; above all, with such a spirit of respect and admiration for women of all ranks, that he has steered clear of many a sunken rock; and he deserves the thanks of the ladies, more especially, for the great mass of curious information here collected. Mr. Wright observes in his preface:

"I have endeavoured, therefore, to trace from sources which are not commonly known, and many of which are not very approachable, the history

of Womankind in Western Europe, and to describe the condition, character, and manners of the sex through the various revolutions of Western society. My desire has been to give, as far as possible, a true picture of female life in each particular period, and I have avoided as much as possible all speculative views. In the earlier ages of history, the materials are too scanty to enable us to give more than an imperfect view of the subject, yet they are sufficient to show us the female sex holding a very important position in the world's history, not only in a social point of view, but even in its political agitation and movement. When historical records and literary monuments come to our aid in greater abundance, in the different branches of our race, especially in France and England, we can draw our picture of Womankind with far greater accuracy and with far more of detail. When we enter upon the feudal period, this latter class of materials,—literature, and especially the poetry and romances,—presents a vast field for exploration, but one which is little known but to the few who have made it their especial study. I have endeavoured to make as much use of these materials as I could without overloading my book with references and quotations. I am not aware that any writer has previously attempted, otherwise than very briefly, to give a picture of woman's life in the feudal castle, yet it is that which has contributed probably more than anything else to the formation of her character in modern society."

And again, a little further on,—

"I consider that the line of division in Western Europe between the old society and the new, as far as we can make anything like a line, lies through the earlier years of the seventeenth century, the commencement of the reign of Louis XIII in France, and that of Charles I in England. When I entered upon this subject, my idea was to write a complete history of Womankind in the West, and to continue it down to our own time; but I found, as I advanced with it, I was undertaking a task which, to be carried out properly and completely, would require a much greater extent of research and labour, and a much larger space, than could be given to the present volume. I thought it, therefore, advisable to limit my period, and divide the subject. I have traced as fully as I think the materials would permit, the history of the female sex in Gaul and Britain during the Roman and the Frankish and Anglo-Saxon periods. I have entered at far greater length into the history of the women of the feudal ages, because I believe that, in spite of the richness of the materials, it is but little known to readers in general, and perhaps I may venture to say that it is the period which has been more the subject of my own study than any of the others. I have given, as hinted before, a sketch of the great period of transition, and I have stopped at the line of division I have just laid down, leaving the history of Womankind during modern times to be written at some future period."

This sketches out the general bearing of the work; and the earlier chapters of the book are on "Women in Gaul and Britain under the Celt and the Roman" (a chapter particularly recommended to the notice of ladies on the other side of Offa's Dyke); on the "Women of Teutonic Mythology and Romance" (equally recommended to "Blues" and ladies of all other colours in London). There are some highly curious researches concerning domestic manners and dress in these chapters; and some interesting illustrations are introduced among the engravings, from monuments still existing, such as those of a "Family at *Moguntiacum*" (Mayence), p. 16; a "Maiden of *Burdigala*" (Bordeaux); the "Potter's Daughter of Burdigala," p. 17;

and a "Lady of *Lindum* or Lincoln"; all of which will strike the eye of the archæological reader. We wish, however, that Mr. Wright had made more frequent reference to the coins of the Roman period. Perhaps he thought this mode of illustration rather too hackneyed; and so it is, in truth, for numismatologists have rather overworked their peculiar department of antiquity, at least in former days.

In the succeeding chapter, "The Franks in Gaul," Mr. Wright feels himself more at home; and we borrow one of his illustrations (for the use of which we are indebted to the courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Groombridge & Sons), as giving a spirited and yet favourable idea of the costume and manners of the period. The elegance and refinement of the personages so well drawn or represented (p. 46) contrast strongly with that of the earlier Saxon MSS.



Frankish Nobles in Conversation.

After mentioning Hrotswith, the poetess, who was a nun of the Abbey of Gandersheim, Mr. Wright observes :

"The comedies of the Saxon nun of Gandersheim are six in number; they are simple enough in plot, and are conducted with ease and grace, though, as may be supposed, the language is not entirely pure in its Latinity. But they show a cultivated mind, far superior to what we are accustomed to suppose was to be found in that age, and above all they display a wonderful knowledge of the world, when we consider that the writer was a lady, the inmate of a convent, and, it is believed, not much more than twenty-five years of age. She informs us that it was her intention to write in imitation of Terence, whose works enjoyed great popularity, and were much read among her contemporaries. Hrotswith's object in all these plays is to extol the virtue and celebrate the triumph of chastity; and it leads to scenes that it required a very skilful hand to depict. Yet the Saxon maiden has been singularly successful, and there is a degree of tenderness and delicacy in her pictures, and these combined with a knowledge of human nature and an intimacy with human life, which we should hardly expect. Her subjects are sometimes calculated to alarm our feelings of modesty, but they are always treated with great tact and delicacy, and without any of the pretentious modesty which we might look for from the pious recluse."

The author, all through his book, does not give us so many details of the conventual life of ladies as we, in our vulgar curiosity, could, per-

haps, have wished ; but the reason no doubt is, that life of this kind has varied much less from age to age than life in the world. A woman, who becomes a nun, no doubt acts from the purest and holiest motives. Her occupations and her religion remain unchanged, and the internal history of convents varies but little, even in the present tumultuous times, from what it was in the days of Faith. There is little to be said about nuns, and it is well that it should be so ; their lives have always been intended to be lives of religious retirement ; and—to the honour of their sex be it said—their profession has, on the whole, been most devoutly and honourably adhered to.

We recommend our readers to look carefully at the sixth and succeeding chapters of this work, in which the condition of women during the transition to the feudal period, during the twelfth century, and as represented in Feudal Romances, is treated of in great detail. Some of the illustrations, all derived from MSS. of the several dates, are very interesting, and such as will attract notice, not from dry musty antiquaries only, but also from fair readers of our own time.

In the chapter devoted to Provence, its poetry, and the courts of Love, we find a little bit of information which we are bound to transcribe :—

“ But to return to the subject of the system of love taught by the troubadors, or, as they called it, the science of love, *sabar de drudaria* (*le savoir de druerie*), it was full of rules and nice distinctions, and quibbles. Thus we are told that there are four degrees in love :—

Quater escalos a en amor :  
Le premier es de fegnedor,  
E l' segons es de preiador,  
E lo ters es d' enteridedor,  
E lo quart es drut apelatz.

There are four degrees in love :  
The first is that of hesitating,  
And the second that of supplicating,  
And the third that of being listened to,  
And the fourth is called that of accepted lover.

“ The anonymous troubador who wrote this, goes on to explain : ‘ He who has a desire to love a lady, and goes often to pay his court to her, but without venturing to speak of his love, is a timid hesitator. But if the lady honours him so much, and encourages him, that he ventures to tell her his pains, then he is justly called a supplicator. And if, through talking and supplicating, he does so well that she retains him, and gives him bands, gloves, or girdle, then he is raised to the degree of one listened to. If, finally, the lady is pleased to grant by a kiss her love to him, she has made of him her lover.’ It must not be supposed that all these directions were mere playful theory and poetical talk, but we have plenty of evidence that they were carried strictly into practice. A formal ceremony was prescribed for the acceptance of a lover, in which was imitated exactly that by which, in feudalism, the vassal acknowledged his suzerain, and the knight or squire who had gone through it, had contracted similar obligations towards his lady. He placed himself on his knees before her, with his two hands joined between her hands, before witnesses, and he, by words, devoted himself entirely to her, swore to serve her faithfully to his death, and to defend her against all assailants to the utmost of his power. The lady, on her side, declared that she accepted his services, engaged to him her tenderest affections, and, in sign of the union now established between them, she usually gave him a ring, and then she kissed him, and raised him on his feet. This ceremony was termed, on the part of the lady, retaining her lover ; on his part, making himself her man, or her servant.”

Under the head of "Womankind in the feudal castle," we find all the riches of the author's stores of mediæval history fully drawn upon, and the numerous illustrations of this part of the volume are highly interesting. At p. 160, Mr. Wright remarks—

"Under all these circumstances just mentioned, there arose a peculiar tone of sentiment between the two sexes, one which had not been known in the same form before. The lady of the castle, as the head of the household, represented Womankind in full consciousness of independence and self-confidence, and this consciousness had been communicated to the rest of the sex within the castle-walls. When woman obtains this position, it immediately makes itself felt upon the other sex, and under it the harshness and ferocity, which were naturally among the first characteristics of feudalism, were gradually exchanged for elegance of manners and sentiments which were new to society. Out of this new state of things arose two words which will never be forgotten. The first of these is *courtesy*. Every great baron's household was a court, and courtesy meant simply the manners and sentiments which prevailed in the feudal household. One of the modern, but almost mediæval, Latin writers has said, using the Latin form of the word, '*Curialitas est quasi idem quod nobilitas morum*.'—'Courtesy is the same thing as nobility of manners.' Courtesy was, over everything, that which distinguished the society inside the castle from that without, from the people of the country, and from the *bourgeoisie*; and the middle ages universally allowed that it was the influence of the female sex which fostered it. A little poem of the thirteenth century, published by my friend M. Jubinal, in his volume of *Jongleurs et Trouvères*, expresses this sentiment in strong terms :—

Assez i a reson por qui  
L'en doit fame chière tenir ;  
Quar nous véons poi avenir  
Cortoisie, se n'est par fames.

There is reason enough why  
We ought to hold woman dear ;  
For we see happen very little  
Courtesy, except through wo-  
men.

Bien sai que por l'amor des dames

Well know I that for the love of  
the ladies

Devient li vilains cortois.

The very clowns become cour-  
teous.

I know nothing more beautiful than the sentiment of the chapter of the book of the Knight of La Tour-Landry, in which he recommends the duty of courtesy to his daughters."

In all this part of his work, the author's details are uncommonly careful and copious; and we may safely say that a more complete picture of the life of "Womankind in the Feudal Castle" has not been hitherto attempted. At p. 188 we find—

"After the washing of the hands after dinner, a drink was usually served round, and then, as stated before, the younger portion of the family of the castle rose from the table, and proceeded in groups to amuse themselves in different ways. Some went in couples, apart, making love. Many formed parties, who conversed, told stories, and sang songs. Minstrels, and jongleurs, and mountebanks found a welcome at the castle, and always received their reward. Others spread through the chambers, and in the gardens, and out into the meadows, and joined in dances, and in games of various descriptions."

"In the *Roman de la Violette*, the young gentlemen and ladies are described as, after dinner, 'spreading similarly through the castle, at-



tended by minstrels with music. The ladies of the feudal ages were passionately fond of dancing. They danced in the chambers, and in the gardens, and they even wandered into the fields to dance. The favourite dance was the *carole*, in which those who joined in it danced in a ring and accompanied their movement with singing, and this dance was so universally used, that the common word for to dance, was *caroler*—to carol. In the Romances of the Round Table, one of the heroines, the lady of the Terre-Lointaine, lost in admiration at the fair dancing in the meadow of the Forêt Perilleuse, says to the enchanter, Guinebaut, "Think you not, fair sir, that one would be very happy to follow these caroles all the days of one's life?" and, to please the lady, Guinebaut placed the carole under a charm, which prolonged it to a very indefinite period. The accompanying cut is taken from one of the illustrations in the illuminated manuscript of the *Roman de la Violette*, and represents a carol at one of the grand feasts of the royal court of Louis-le-Gros."

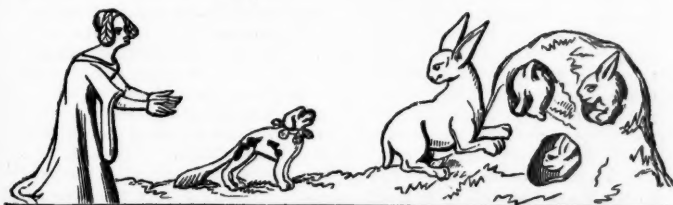


Carol at the Court of Louis le Gros.

Some curious delineations from MSS. of parties playing at chess and other games are given in this part of the book, and these are followed by accounts of the ladies in the gardens of their castles, which throw great light on the domestic occupations of "Womankind in the Feudal Castle." The illustrations here are numerous and peculiarly good. Indeed, Mr. Wright has been fortunate in his selection of MSS., and in having the illuminations faithfully rendered by the wood engraver. Some details are here given of festivals in the open air, with some illuminations of mediæval pic-nics, as well as of the cus-



tom to sit on pavements in churches—for, as the author slyly remarks, the churches were open, and the sittings free—pews and appropriated seats being almost unknown in the earlier part of the fifteenth century. We find, too, some curious observations, with several good engravings, of the custom of ladies when riding on horseback to sit on the right or offside of their palfries, though, by the times of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, as evidenced by their Great Seals, the present and more sensible fashion had been adopted. After the above follow many curious details of the part taken by ladies in the sports of the field; and delineations are given from MSS. of their manner of chasing deer, hares, and rabbits. One of the latter is so characteristic that we here insert it. The droll air of the rabbit, turning round in astonishment at the impudence of the lap-dog in running after him, will not escape notice. It occurs at p. 228.



We have a full account of the fashions of dress, and their never-ending changes in this part of the book, and the illustrations are worthy of being consulted by all our fair readers. Modern fashions are in reality not so modern as some suppose them, nor are all the arts of perfumery, painting, and false hair peculiar to ladies of the present day only; they were much in request in almost all feudal castles.

The state of literature among the ladies of the middle ages is treated by Mr. Wright with his usual ability and in great detail. But we must refer our readers, in this respect, to the work itself, rather than supply them with scanty extracts. But we would most strongly recommend them to read, at p. 288, the biographical account of Christine de Pisan, a poetess and a thorough woman of letters, of the early part of the fifteenth century. A beautiful full-page illustration in colours, from a MS. copy of one of her works in the British Museum (MS. Harl., No. 4431), contains her own portrait. Mr. Wright says:

“This manuscript appears to have been written in 1404, for presentation to Isabelle of Bavaria, the queen of Charles VI, and it begins with a prologue to the queen, at the head of which is an exquisite illumination representing Christine in the act of presenting it. We give a copy of this illumination in its colours in the accompanying plate; and from the care with which it is executed in the original, we have every reason to suppose that the figures of Christine and the queen were intended to be portraits. It is probably the first portrait of a poetess of our Western regions that we possess.”

The condition of females among the middling and lower classes is

next noticed; but not at so much length, for the materials and authorities for illustration are far less copious; still this division of the subject is not neglected; and some of the illustrations given are, even from their comparative rarity, highly interesting.

Our author continues his account of womankind during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but at much less length, for the obvious reason that so much more is already known about it from the printed literature of these periods. We must content ourselves with the following quotation, in the time of Queen Elizabeth:

"It was, as it always has been, the custom of England, perhaps a tradition of feudal times when France was considered as presenting the type of every feudal fashion, to take our fashions in dress from France. The farthing-gales, or vardingales, of the ladies, represented of course the French *vertugalle*; they joined the doublet at the girdle, like the hose, and were stuffed out, not with bran, but with hoops. In fact, they represented the hooped petticoats of the last century, and our more modern crinolines. They appear often to have been expanded to a very great width. From the hose, in the male sex, descended the stocking, called more usually in Elizabeth's time, the netherstocks, which also were made of rich material, and were much ornamented, and had ornamental and even jewelled garters, as was the case also with the ladies, though their stockings and garters were not, like those of the men, always exposed to view. To the dress of the ladies at this period, belongs another article of dress, the petticoat. This garment—which appears by its name to have been a *petite cote*—originally belonged to the other sex, and thus occurs not unfrequently during the fifteenth century. In the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, an English-Latin Dictionary of that period, it is explained by *tunicula*, a little tunic, and in a record of the same period, we have mention of a 'petticote of linnen cloth, withoutt alyves,' so that it appears to have been an outer garment, perhaps having some relation to the kirtle. Its real character, even during Elizabeth's reign, is not very clear, but it is spoken of as made of silk, and as rather an expensive article of dress."

We must conclude our notice of this remarkable book by stating that the spirited publishers appear to have spared no expense in bringing it out sumptuously, and yet at a moderate price, so as to suit it for the drawing-room as well as the library. The typographical execution is remarkable, the woodcuts frequent, and the coloured illustrations from MSS. numerous and ably rendered. The artistical merit of this work is scarcely inferior to its literary value; and what with gilt edges and superbly stamped binding, it is a highly creditable specimen of the good taste and spirit of the house whose name appears on the title-page.

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THE BOOK OF DEER. Edited for the Spalding Club by JOHN STUART, LL.D. Edinburgh, 1869.

THE Spalding Club has ceased to exist. That it has not lived to small purpose, we have only to glance at the many valuable books it has issued; conspicuous among which, no less for the richness and fidelity of the illustrations than for the learned dissertations that accompany them, are the two grand folios of *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, and with which the name of John Stuart is inseparably connected. Some, if



LADIES AND THEIR CHILDREN.



they had accomplished even a moiety of what Mr. Stuart has done, would have followed the advice of a certain Earl, and would have thankfully rested. That he has not done so, we at least are thankful; for we should not, in the present instance, have had the advantage of his editorial experience and erudition. It was, indeed, originally intended that the late Mr. Robertson should have undertaken the task; but, owing to the pressure of official duties, he was unable to do so; and at once Mr. Stuart, the indefatigable Secretary of the Club, and who, in conjunction with Mr. Robertson, may also be called its founder, came forward, undertook, and completed the work. That a Club that has done so much, should be wound up, must be a matter of great regret to others besides the members. It is presumed that no alternative was possible. But however that may be, its last production is certainly not the least both in interest and importance.

Mr. Stuart has endeavoured to trace the history of this curious volume, which appears to have been unknown until 1860, when it was found in the Cambridge University Library, as a portion of the library of Dr. John Moore, who died Bishop of Ely in 1714. He had left no record as to how he obtained it, and probably did not understand its peculiar value. Mr. Stuart conjectures that it may have found its way from its original home in the primitive monastery of St. Droston, to the later Cistercian abbey of Deer, whence, on the dissolution, it somehow reached the south, and the bookshelves of the bishop.

Deer is situated in the north of Aberdeenshire, and was the scene of one of the earliest conversions of the Picts to Christianity. These Picts, whoever they were, or to what particular branch of the Celtic stock they are to be assigned, were visited, in the latter part of the sixth century, by St. Columba. So much we learn from his life by Adamnan, one of his successors. But we learn something more from the *Book of Deer*, namely that the saint, in his own person, probably penetrated to the extreme north-eastern portion of this remote district.

The MS., as we are informed by Mr. Stuart, is one of the class called "Irish Gospels"; which, generally agreeing with the Vulgate, seem to preserve some readings from earlier versions. It forms a small octavo volume of eighty-six leaves, containing the Gospel of St. John, small portions of the other Gospels, and of an office for the visitation of the sick, and the Apostles' Creed. It is, however, so full of barbarous errors of spelling and grammar, of such interpolations and misarrangements of paragraphs, and various other blunders, that the transcriber seems not to have understood the language which he wrote. Mr. Stuart and other competent authorities assign it to the ninth century. The drawings are exceedingly rude and curious; and much of the border-ornamentation is of the ordinary interlaced work which was in fashion for three or more centuries after the date of the MS. itself. The way, moreover, in which these have been transferred to the pages of Mr. Stuart's book is not the least curious feature of the volume; for so perfectly have the facsimiles been executed, that they look exactly as if the actual pages of the MS. had been mounted on paper. So accurately also has the peculiar, soft, yellowish tinge of old parchment

or vellum been reproduced, that one is tempted to ascertain by the touch what the material is.

But the real importance of the volume is derived from later entries on its blank leaves or margins; for wherever space was found, it was utilised, so that the MS. became both a book of offices and a kind of register at the same time. Parchment must have been singularly scarce in that remote district at the period; unless, indeed, greater sanctity or security was thought to be thus obtained for entries registered in the sacred volume. The dates of these entries vary from the end of the eleventh and the early part of the twelfth century; and with the exception of the charter, which is in Latin, are in Gaelic, which was evidently at this period the common language in use. We must, however, quote Mr. Stuart's own words:

"These Gaelic entries are of the highest interest and value, as the only specimens left to us of the records of our forefathers at a time when the people and polity were Celtic, and just before the introduction of elements which changed the aspect and character of both.....On various points connected with our early history, regarding which the historical student has hitherto had to grope his way amid faint light and doubtful analogies, they enable us to discover the condition of the Celtic population of Alba, separated into clans under the rule of the *mormaer* (a kind of high steward or representative of the king), with their chiefs or *toisechs*, and their *brehons* or judges. We discover the division of the country into town-lands with fixed boundaries, and can trace the different and coexisting rights of the *ardrigh* or sovereign, the *mormaer*, and the *toisech*, as well as the various burdens to which they were subject. The period embraced in these entries is towards the conclusion of the Celtic period, when the patriarchal polity had not yet given way to the feudal kingdom. The monastic system, at least in the northern districts, was yet flourishing, and the parish and territorial diocese were unknown."

Now, with the exception of some remote corners near the sources of the Dee and Spey, the counties of Aberdeen and Banff and Moray are and have been as Teutonic as any part of England itself, as far back as any tangible evidence could reach, although some think that when Aberdeen is reached they are in the land of the Celts. This is not so. But how long this has been the case was unknown until these entries in the *Book of Deer* informed us that the inhabitants of this district, priests and people, were a Gaelic-speaking race as late as the twelfth century. By what means, and at what period, the change took place, and the Celtic language was supplanted by the present one, must be a matter of conjecture. But this was not the only change, for about two centuries anterior to these Gaelic entries in the *Book of Deer*, the Scots or Irish Gael had become united with, and absorbed the Picts into, their own stock; so that Gaelic became the language of the district, although the memory of the Picts had not then perished, for in the earliest of these entries are references to the former state of things. Thus, in recording an event, it is stated to have happened when "Bede the Pict was Mormaer of Buchan." It is true the actual entry is some five centuries later than the event recorded; but its substantial truth is confirmed by what is known from other sources.

Other Gaelic entries refer to grants and benefactions to the monas-

tery at Deer; not to be confounded with the later Cistercian abbey of Deer near it, and founded in 1210 by William Earl of Buchan. The foundation-deed has been lost; but from some of its rentals it is ascertained that it was in possession of certain town-lands which we know, from these Gaelic entries, were granted by Gaelic *normaers* and *toisechs* to the original monastery, which St. Columba had given to his friend and pupil, St. Drostan, and which subsequently became the parish church of Deer. It is probable, therefore, that this church also had been granted to the Cistercian abbey at the time of its foundation. The practice of entering such brief notices in registers and chartularies was common in this and other countries, especially where the Celtic element prevailed. We might quote the *Register of St. Andrew's*, the *Book of Llandaff*, the *Chartulary of Redon* in Brittany, the *Book of Kells*, and others. These entries were mere notes, and hence called *notitia*, at a time when lands were conveyed by a turf or sod, and more formal conveyances were unheard of. These notices of grants were thus registered, with the names of the donors and witnesses to the grants. Thus the earliest of the entries in the *Book of Deer* are memoranda of offerings made to God and to Drostan, without any reference to deed or formal instrument. Others, however, appear to be abstracts of such written documents; but most of them record the simple gifts, and are therefore so valuable as specimens of records of a race whose language and polity were Celtic.

Mention has been made of the *toisech* or chief. This word is evidently the same as the Welsh *twysog*, which rather means "prince." The Prince of Wales of the present day is a genuine *twysog*. But *toisech*, or *toshach*, is merely "captain" or "leader." Those of Buchan seem to have been heads of clans. The thanes of Ross, Mr. Stuart thinks, may have been known to the native Celts only as *toshachs*. In time, however, the high dignity of the office became so much diminished, that the name was applied to an official who was something between a ground-bailiff and a sheriff's officer. In a charter dated 1410, this ancient title was thought properly coupled with that of the hereditary smith of the barony (Pref., lxxxi, note). The Welsh word, *twysog*, appears to have weathered the effect and changes of time, and still to imply a princely office. Nor is there wanting proof that it was used in Wales as it was in Pictland in the time of St. Columba. We refer to the well known stone now in Pool Park in Denbighshire, one of the residences of Lord Bagot, on which is read, in Roman characters (which Professor Westwood assigns to the latter part of the fifth century, or the early one of the sixth), the words AIMILINI TOVISACI, the Latin form of *twysog*. Who Prince Emlyn (as the name is spelt) was, is uncertain; but the late Mr. Aneurin Owen, the best authority of his time, did not limit the meaning to *prince*, but extended it to *leader*, such as Mr. Stuart describes the *toiseg*. A notice of this stone is given in the *Arch. Camb.*, 1855, p. 116.

But our narrow limits compel us to draw our observations to a close. We cannot, however, do so without repeating our thanks to the courteous and learned editor for this valuable addition to our shelves; and if we lament that, as Secretary to the late Spalding Club he is

extinct, yet we hope to congratulate ourselves, for many years to come, on still retaining him as the senior Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

**FLINT CHIPS.** By EDWARD T. STEVENS, Hon. Curator of the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury.

THIS is a work of so much importance, and of such curious detail, that it is almost impossible to review it; that is to say, to give anything like a satisfactory account of it to those who do not possess the work itself. It is, in fact, a *catalogue raisonnée*, and a very ample one, of the great prehistoric museum at Salisbury, established by Mr. Blackmore. The collection is, we believe, the most extensive and valuable of the kind that exists in England; for it contains not only an enormous number of palæolithic and neolithic objects from our own islands and other parts of Europe; but also the great collection of similar remains from the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, formed by American explorers, and fortunately purchased, with enlightened liberality, by Mr. Blackmore. It is under the care of a most acute and painstaking archæologist, Mr. E. T. Stevens of Salisbury; and it is, under proper precaution, open to all the nation.

We regret greatly that we cannot give copious extracts from the carefully written preface; but we must recommend it, with all the rest of this important volume, to the diligence of the antiquarian reader. It is a work that must now assume its place, almost as a matter of necessity, among the books of reference constantly required by all English archæologists. The entire matter, which, as Mr. Stevens rightly terms it, is a "guide to prehistoric archæology," is divided into chapters, corresponding to the actual divisions of the Museum, with great precision, and yet with much copiousness of detail. The remains of the neolithic period, and of the lake-dwellings, have ample space given to them; and, as might be expected, the American remains are described with the most satisfactory fullness.

The author's plan is to give a complete catalogue of the contents of all the cases, and to describe them briefly but clearly as he takes the reader through his book. It is, in fact, as if Mr. Stevens were himself accompanying the visitor through the Museum, and were stopping before each case to give a *vivid voce* description, and to point out the most remarkable contents. It is not saying too much when we express our opinion that a visit to the Blackmore Museum will henceforth be considered an essential part of archæological study.

The illustrations, which are chiefly of American objects, are carefully executed; and as a proof of the author's laborious carefulness in compiling the volume, we may mention that the index alone occupies thirty-eight pages.

The typographical execution of the book is excellent; and the manner in which it is laid before the public is highly creditable to Messrs. Bell & Daldy, who are its London publishers. The city of Salisbury may be warmly congratulated on the possession of such a museum, and also on the circumstance of numbering the munificent donor among its sons.



# CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

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## THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT

## HOLYHEAD

In AUGUST next, commencing on Tuesday, the 23rd, and ending  
on the following Saturday.

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*President,*

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON WYNNE JONES.

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The arrangements of the Local Committee have not yet been completed, but the following is the proposed programme of Excursions.

The Committee will meet at 7 P.M. for despatch of business.

The first meeting will take place on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23rd, at 8 P.M. precisely,

when the President will deliver his address. The report will be read and papers will follow as far as time permits.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24th

Excursion.—Leave by road to Southstack—Capel and Ffynnon Gorges (Holy well)—British settlement at Ty-mawr. Those who prefer may ascend the mountain direct to the Mŵr Caswallon (a stronghold of Cyclopean masonry), by Capel Lochwyd, meeting the other excursionists at Ty-mawr. In Mrs. Stanley's tower are deposited various relics of stone implements and pottery found during the late excavations. Pen-y-bonc—Meini hirion and hut circles at Plas Milo

—Dinas Penrhos Ffilo—Porth Dafarch—Towyn-y-Capel (burial mound)—Remains of Cromlech at Ty-newydd Rhoscolyn—Dinas Fawr to four mile-bridge—cross bridge to Ynys Lyrad (hut circles)—returning over bridge to Tref-Arthur, where are remains of Cromlech and a paved way—Covered Chamber at Trevigneth (Arch. Camb., vol. xiii, series 3, p. 234)—return to Holyhead, where the Church and Roman Wall may be inspected. The above includes nearly all objects of interest within Holyhead Island.

Evening meeting at 8.

#### THURSDAY, AUGUST 25th.

Excursion at 9 A.M.—Barclodiad-y-gawres (chambered tumulus)—Camp at Tre Castell—Bryn Maelgwyn (thought to be a fortified post, near the Railway)—Castellor on the Crigyll river (plan given in Arch. Camb., 1869, p. 403)—Cromlech at Llanfaelog—thence N.N.E. (by a road crossing the great Holyhead road near Bryngwran) to a Cromlech at Treban, and to Y werthyr (double intrenched circular work)—Maenhir Llechcynfarwydd—A second Y werthyr, but smaller than the other, near Llantrisant—Maen-y-gored—A double cromlech at at Presaddfed.

Evening meeting at 8.

#### FRIDAY, AUGUST 25th.

By boat across the bay to Llanrhuddlad—ancient bell—Garn—various muriau—Llanfairynghoraw Church—Inscription—Castell Bodronyn, and meinhirion—Llanfechell cromlech and three meinhirion—Tumuli and trenches to east of Llanfechell.

Evening meeting at 8, and confined to Members only, for the despatch of business.

#### SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th.

An Excursion may be made from Bodorgan Station to Llangadwaladr Church (Catamanus inscription)—Fynwent Llanfeirian Old Burial Ground, *via* Bodorgan, to a curious fortified post on Bodowen Point, and Dinas Llwyd, near the same place.—It is also proposed to make an Excursion this day to visit New Grange, near Drogheda.

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All communications to be addressed to the REV. W. WYNN WILLIAMS, Junior, Menaifron, Carnarvon; or the Rev. E. L. BARNWELL, Melksham.

Further particulars will be given in the next Programmes.

give and bequeath the sume of tenn pounds to be distributed unto and amongst tenn poore scholars at the discrecon of the aforesaide Mr. Josias Chute and my said Cozen Mr. Humfrey Berrington the survivor of them. Item I give and bequeath the sum of tenn pounds to be distributed unto and amongst tenn poore widows by and at the discrecon of the saide Mr. Shute and my saide Cozen Berrington. Item. I give to Mr. Freake Reader under Mr. Shute and to Mr. Dexter Mr. Shute's Clark to either of them fortie shillings in money. Item. I give to my manservant John Newton or to such man servant as shall bee dwelling with mee at the time of my death twenty shillings. And to such maide or woman servant as shall be livinge with mee at the time of my decease fortie shillings. Item. I give and bequeath unto my neece Margaret Grismond the daughter of my sister Alise Grismond twenty pounds to bee paid my saide sister for her vse within three yeeres next after my decease, and my saide sister to pay the saide twenty pounds unto her said daughter at the day of her marriage or sooner at the discrecon of my saide sister. The residue unbequeathed of all and singular my goodes chattells money plate household stuffe and P'sonall Estate whatsoever (the debts owinge by mee and my funerall charges and legacies herein by mee given and bequeathed being first sat'sfied paide or deducted) I give devise and bequeath unto my saide nephewe Harbert Perrott and the foresaid James Perrott Francis Perrott and Damaris Perrott children of my saide brother Robert Perrott to bee equally divided to and amongst them parte and parte alike And I make name ordaine and appointe my said Cozen Mr. Humfrey Berrington and my said nephewe Harbert Perrott the Executo'rs of this my last Will and Testam't desiringe them and either of them to p'form the same in all things according to my true intent and meaninge herein set forth and declared. And I doe hereby give unto my saide Cozen Mr. Berrington for his paines therein to bee taken (ov'r and besides the aforesaide legacy of five pounds herein bequeathed to him) the sume of fiftene pounds And whereas in and by an Indenture bearinge date the fourteenth day of this instant moneth of March I the said Francis Perrott have covenanted to and with the foresaide Humfrey Berrington Humfrey Tomkyns and Robert Yalloppe to stand seized of and in all my sev'all manno'rs with the lands and appurtenances thereunto belonginge called or knowne by the sev'all names of Castleleigh Amblesstone and Woodstocke in the County of Pembroke and of and in certaine tenem'ts with the lands thereunto belonginge lyinge and beinge in a village called the Walles in the parish of Amblesstone aforesaide and of and in certaine lands and houses thereupon erected scituate and being in Holme in the Parish of Whitwell in the County of Derby. And of and in all other my lands and tenem'ts with the appurtenances in the said Counties of Pembroke and Derby, To the sev'all vses in the saide Indenture expressed that is to say To the vse of my selfe for and duringe my naturall life w'th out ympeachment of or for any manner of waste And from and after my decease To the use of such person and persons & for & duringe such sev'all Estates tymes and termes and in such manner and forme and under such charges rents reservac'ons condic'ons and lymitac'ons and to such vse intents and purposes as I the said Francis Perrott by my last Will and Testam't in writinge or any other writinge to bee by mee signed sealed published and deliv'd in the p'sence of two or more credible Witnesses shall lymitt appointe devise bequeath or dispose all my saide Manno'rs messuages lands tenem'ts and p'emises or any parte thereof

and to noe other use intent or purpose whatsoever as by the sayd Indenture more plainly appeareth Now I the saide Francis Perrott the Testator accordinge to the power and authoritie by mee reserved in and by the saide Indenture doe hereby ly mitt bequeath and dispose all my saide manno'rs messuages lands tenem'ts and p'mises to these vses intents and purposes hereafter menc'oned & expressed (that is to say) of for & concerninge all my saide lands and tenem'ts with the appurtenances lyinge and being in Holme aforesaide in the saide p'ish of Whitwell in the said County of Derby, I doe by this my last Will and Testam't will and appointe and I doe hereby give full power and authoritie unto my said Executo'rs Mr. Humfrey Berrington and Herbert Perrott and the survivor of them and to the heires of the survivor of them to bargain sell and convey all the same lands and tenem'ts in Holme aforesaide and ev'y p'te thereof within as short time after my death as conveniently may bee unto such p'son or p'sons or for such sume or sumes of money as they or either of them can obtaine and gett therefore And what monies shall be made and gotten by the sale of those lands my will is and I do hereby appointe that the same or soe much thereof as shall bee needfull shall goe to and be allowed and disbursed for and towards the payment of the legacies afore herein by mee given and bequeathed (in case my p'sonall Estate shall fall short and not bee enough to satisfy the same) And after all my legacies bee paide (any overplus of the same monies shall bee then remaininge), Then I will and I doe hereby bequeath the same ov'rplus unto the saide Harbert Perrott the aforesaide James Perrott Francis Perrott and Damaris Perrott to be equally devided betweene them parte and parte like And of for and concerninge all and singular my saide sev'all manno'rs of Castleleigh Amblestone and Woodstock with the sev'all lands and appurtenances thereunto respectively belonginge, And all other my lands tenem'ts and hereditam'ts with their appurtenances in the saide County of Pembroke I doe hereby give and bequeathe the same and ev'y of them and ev'y p'te thereof unto my saide nephewe Herbert Perrott for and during the terme of his naturall life and from and after his decease then I bequeath the same unto the first sonne of the body of the saide Harbert lawfully to bee begotten and the heires males of the body of the saide first sonne lawfully to bee begotten and for default of such yssue Then to the use and bechoofe of the second sonne of the body of the saide Harbert lawfully to bee begotten and the heirs male of the body of the saide second sonne lawfully to bee begotten. And for default of such yssue then to the vse and behoof of the third sonne of the body of the saide Harbert lawfully to bee begotten and to the heires male of the body of the saide third sonne lawfully to bee begotten. And for default of such yssue then to the use and behoof of my saide nephewe James Perrott for and duringe the terme of his naturall life and from and after his decease then to the vse and bechoofe of the first sonne of the body of the saide James lawfully to bee begotten. And for default of such yssue then to the vse and bechoofe of the seconde sonne of the body of the saide James lawfully to bee begotten and of the heires males of the body of the saide seconde sonne lawfully to bee begotten. And for default of such yssue then to the vse of the third sonne of the body of the saide James lawfully to bee begotten and of the heires males of the body of the saide third sonne lawfully to bee begotten. And for default or want of such yssue then to the use and bechoofe of my Nephewe Francis Perrott for and duringe the terme of his naturall life And from and after the decease of the said Francis

then to the vse and behoofe of the first sonne of the body of the saide Francis lawfully to bee begotten and of the heires males of the body of such first sonne lawfully to bee begotten, And for default of such yssue then to the use and behoofe of the seconde sonne of the body of the said Francis lawfully to bee begotten and of the heires males of the body of such second sonne lawfully to be begotten and for default of such yssue then to the vse and behoofe of the third sonne of the body of the said Francis lawfully to be begotten and of the heires males of the body of the saide third sonne lawfully to bee begotten And for default or want of such yssue then to the vse and behoofe of the right heires of my said brother Robert Perrott for ever. Item. I give and bequeath unto my saide sister Alice Grismond one annuity or yerley rent of tenn pounds of lawfull English money to bee ysuinge p'ceaved and taken out of all and singuler my saide sev'all manno'rs of Castleleigh Amblestone and Woodstocke with the lands thereto belonging and out of all other my lands tenem'ts and hereditam'ts situate and beinge in the said County of Pembroke, To have hold p'ceave receave and enjoy the Saide Annuity or yerley rent of Tenn pounds unto my saide sister Alice and her assignes from and after my decease for and duringe the terme of her naturall life, To be paide at two feasts or tymes in the yeere that is to say Att the feasts of St. Philippe and Jacob and All S'ts (commonly called Allhallowtide) by equall por'cons The first payment thereof to bee begun and bee made at that Feast of the Feasts aforesaid which shall first happen and come next after my decease (yf my saide sister be then livinge) And further my Will is. That yf and as often as it shall happen the saide Annuity or yerley rent of tenn pounds to bee behinde and unpaide in p'te or in all by the space of fourty daies next on or after any feast of the Feasts aforesaid Wherein the same shall be due and ought to bee paid, being lawfully demanded att the south door of the Parish Church of All Saints in Hereford aforesaid, that then and soe often it shall and may bee lawfull to and for the said Alice Grismond my sister and her assignes duringe her life into all and ev'ry the said manno'rs lands and other the p'mises with the appurtenances to re-enter and distraine and the distresse or distresses then and there founde to take beare and carry away and in her or their hands to deteine and keepe untill of the saide annuity or yeerely rent of tenn pounds And of all arrerages thereof (yf any bee) shee the saide Alice and her assignes shall be fully satisfied contented and paide. Item. I give and bequeath forty shillings unto Francis Shephard of London S'o'r to bee paide to him at the ende of six months next after my death (yf hee bee then livinge). In wittnes whereof I the said Francis Perrott the Testato'r have hereunto sett my hand and seale. Dated the day and yeere first above written one thousand six hundred thirty seven.

FRANCIS PERROTT.

23 March, 1637. Will signed.

Memorandum That these wordes vitz. or to such manservant as shall bee dwellinge with mee at the time of my death, were interlined in the fourth leafe of this Will before the sealinge and publishinge hereof And afterwards these p'cents beinge written in nyne sheetes of paper were by the above named Francis Perrott the Testator signed sealed published and declared as for his very last Will and Testam't the day and yeere first above written in the p'sence of John Turlington—Fran. Sheapherd S'o'r London and William Siddon his servant.

Probatum fuit Testamentu' suprascrip' apud London coram ven'i viro Johanne Norton legum D'core Surrt'o ven'lis viri Will'm Merricke legum Etiam D'coris Curie P'rogative Cant' Mag'ri Custodis sive Com'rii constituti duodecimo die mensis Novembris Anno D'ni Millesimo sexcen'mo quadragesimo secundo juramento Herbert Perrott nepotis ex fratre d'c'i def'ci meus executor in hu'moi Testamento nominat' cui commissa fuit administrac'o omnium et singulorum bonorum jurium et creditorum eiusdem d'f'ci de bene et fidel'r administrando eadem ad s'c'a Dei Evangelia jurat. Reservata pl'ate similem commiss'n'r faciendi Humfrido Berington alteri Executorum hujusmodi testam'to nominat' cum moverit eandem in debita juris forma petitur' admissar'.

The original will is not in the Court of Probate. It would seem from a Note to the copy deposited in the Court of Probate to have been given on "the 15th November 1642," in Dr. Herbert Perrot.

The Copy deposited in the Probate Court is a plain paper copy on eight sheets of paper. The signature "fra Perrott" being in the same hand writing as the rest of the Will. There is no Seal. It seems from the following note on the Copy to have been examined with the original Will and found correct.

"Concordat cum or'li testam'to f'cæ colla'con pe Marcum Cottle. Not'y pub'l et."

H. Y. TERRELL.

## II.—WILL OF FRANCIS PERROT, SON OF ROBERT.<sup>1</sup>

*Extracted from the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate.*

### IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

In the Name of God Amen.—The xxjth day of August in the nineteenth yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second by the Grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defend'r of the Faith &c And in the yeare of our Lord God accordinge to the computac'on of the Church of England One thousand sixe hundred sixtie and seaven I Francis Perrott of Monington uppon Wye in the County of Herefr' third sonne of Robert Perrott heretofore of Moreton uppon Lug in the said County Gent deceased being sicke in bodie but of perfect sence and memory thankes be to God doe make and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following revokinge thereby both in deed and in law all and every other former Will and Testament First I doe willingly and with a free heart render and give againe into the hands of my Lord God my spiritt which Hee of His Fatherlie goodnes gave mee when Hee first made mee a liveing creature, not doubtinge but that of His infinite mercies set forth in the precious blood death and meritts of his dearly beloved Sonne Jesus Christ my only Saviour and Redeemer Hee will receive my Soule into his Glory and place it in the Companie of the Heavenlie Angells and blessed Saints And my bodie even with a good will and free heart I give yt over comendinge yt to the Earth whereof it came to be decently interred in Christian buriall in the Church of Monington aforesaid according to the direc'n of my Executrix hereafter

<sup>1</sup> See 3rd Series, vol. xii, p. 173. See note at end of the will.

named And for and concerning those worldlie goods which yt hath pleased my gracious and mercifull God to blesse mee w'th, All I give and bequeath as followeth First I give and bequeath unto my most worthy and honored Kinsman S'r Thomas Tomkyns Knight the somme of twenty pounds It'm I give and bequeath unto the honoured Ladie Dame Lucie Tomkyns Wife of the foresaid S'r Thomas Tomkyns the some of Twentey pounds It'm I give and bequeath unto my welbeloved Brother S'r Herbert Perrott Knight the some of Tenn pounds and my silver swordes It'm I give and bequeath unto my Cosen Herbert Perrott his sonne the sum of Ten pounds It'm I give and bequeath unto my deare Brother James Perrott the some of fortie It'm I give and bequeath unto my Brother in law Charles Roberts of Brecon in the County of Brecon the som of Twenty shillings in gould to by a ringe It'm I give and bequeath unto my Sister Penelope Roberts wife to the said Charles Roberts the som of Twenty pounds and my gould Eare ringe It'm I give and bequeath unto John Streete sonne of my said Sister Penelope the some of Tenn pounds in silvar and five pounds in gould It'm I give and bequeath unto my Brother in law Mr Owen Edwards of Treoggen in the County of Pembroke the some of Twenty shillings to by a ringe Item I give and bequeath unto my Sister Mrs. Damaris Edwards Wife of the said Mr. Owen Edwards Tenn pounds It'm I give and bequeath unto my Cozen Francis Edwards Sonne of the said Sister Damaris Tenn pounds It'm I give and bequeath unto my Cozen John Edwards another Sonne of the said Sister Damaris five pounds It'm I give and bequeath unto my Cozen Mary Edwards Spinster daughter of the said Sister Damaris five pounds It'm I give and bequeath unto my deare friend Mrs. Mary Moore of Chilson the younger Spinster a goulden crose a inamell gould ringe a lock of heare with three diamonds It'm I give and bequeath unto my very good and honoured friend and kinsman Captaine Edward Cornwall of Mockas in the County of Herefr' Esquire the som of fortie pounds It'm I give and bequeath unto Mrs Frances Cornwall his Wife Twinty shillings in Gould to by a ringe It'm I give and bequeath unto Mrs Marie Cornwall Spinster his daughter Twintey shillings in gould to by a ringe It'm I give and bequeath unto my verie lovinge kinswoman Mrs Mary Bosworth of the Cittie of Herefr' Widow five pounds It'm I give and bequeath unto Mrs Frances Bosworth her daughter in law Spinster Twenty shillings in gould to by a ringe It'm I give and bequeath unto Mrs Dorothy Bosworth Spinster another daughter in Law Twintey shillings in gould to by a ringe It'm I give and bequeath unto Mrs Elizabeth Bosworth Spinster another daughter in Law Twintey shillings in gould to by a ringe It'm I give and bequeath unto my very loving Aunt Mrs Katherine Gregorie Wife of Wm' Gregorie of the Cittie of Herefr' Esquire Twinty shillings in gould to by a ringe It'm I give and bequeath unto Mr Nicholas Philpots of the Cittie of Herefr' twentey shillings in gould to by a ringe It'm I give and bequeath unto Mrs Marie Philpots his wife twenty shillings in gould to by a ringe It'm I give and bequeath unto my very lovinge kinsman Mr Anthonie Lochard of the Cittie of Herefr' five pounds It'm I give and bequeath unto my Cozen Ann Lochard his Wife five pounds It'm I give and bequeath unto my Cosen Frances Lochard his Brother five pounds It'm I give and bequeath unto my lovinge friend Maior Thomas French of the Haywood in the County of Herefr' twentey shillings in gould to by a ring It'm I give and bequeath unto Mrs Marie Smyth Spinster daughter of Mr John Smyth of the Cittie of Herefr' Mercer Twentey shillings in gould to by a ringe



It'm I give and bequeath unto Francis Jones sonne to John Jones of the Swan and Falcon in Herefr' my Godson five pounds It'm I give and bequeath unto my Goddaughter Lucie Hodges Spinster daughter of Mr William Hodges of Monington uppon Wye aboves'd five pounds It'm I give and bequeath unto Charles Tompson of Monington aforesaid the some of five pounds Item I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth Tompson his Wife the some of five pounds Item I give and bequeath unto my lovinge friend Thomas Bennett of Chadnor Court in the County of Herefr' aforesaid twenty shillings in Gould to by a ring It'm I give and bequeath unto John Bennett his Grandsonne twenty shillings in Gould to by a ringe It'm I give and bequeath unto Mrs Geace Clerke of Wellington in the said County of Herefr' Twenty shillings in Gould to by a ringe It'm I give and bequeath to the poore where I am buried Tenn pounds and to that learned Minister that shall preach my funerall Sermon Twenty shillings in gold And further my Will and mind is And I doe hearby declare and soe order direct and appoint that my Executrix hereafter named doe see and take care that I bee buried in the Church but not in the night and take speciall order and care that I have avery handsome and neate statue made by some able and well experienced Artist in that p'ticular on the side of the Wall iust over the place where I lye interred with an epigram written in golde letters in marble underneath according to his discrec'on And alsoe very faire stone layd over mee with a subscription thereon exactly cutt in faire letters both of my name age and day and yeare of my death And for the doing and making thereof in sorte aforesaid I leave and allowe twenty pounds And alsoe I leave and allowe fortie pounds more for my buriall and funerall expenses and other things p'tinent thereunto And of this my last Will and Testament I do hereby nominate appoint ordaine and make my deare and faitfull friend Mrs Frances Fosbroke of Monington uppon Wye aforesaid in the said County of Herefr' Widdowe to be my onlie and sole Executrix, To whom I give and bequeath the residue and remaind'r of all and singular my goods and chattels whatsoever requiringe and charginge her in the name of God and as shee will answer before the High Judge Christ that shee doe see and take care that this my Will be faithfully and dilligently fulfilled in every p'ticuler and gifts and legacies duely and truly paid to the severall legatees and persons hereinbefore named as my trust is in her reposed And I doe allow unto my said Executrix the tyme and space of one yeare and a day to pay and satisfie the severall legacies above menconed from the day of my decease.

FRANCIS PERROTT.

Memorand that the day and yeare within written the within named Francis Perrott did signe seale and publish the within written for and as his last Will and Testament in the p'sence of—Richard Lyde—John Jones—Henry Maston—Robt. Claryton—Thos. Powell.

Probatum fuit hujusmodi testamentum apud cedes Exonien in le Strand in Com Midds Coram Petro Lane in Artibus Magro Surrogato venerabilis et Egregi viri dni Millini Mericke militis legum Doctoris Curie Prerogative Cantuariensis Magri Custodis sive Commissarii Legitime Constituti vicesimo Octavo die Mensis Aprilis Anno Dni Millesimo Sexcentesimo Sexagesimo Octavo Juramento Francisca Fosbroke Executricis in hujusmodi Testamento nominat Cui Concessa fuit Administraco omnium et singulorum bonorum



jurium et creditorum dicti defuncti de bene et fideliter Administrad eadem ad Sancta Dei Evangelia Jurat Lata privis Sententia... Diffinitiva pro valore et validitate hujusmodi Testamenti... put actio curiæ tenet.

The original Will is ingrossed on Parchment—with a Seal in black wax much broken, only the three pears (with a crescent for difference) perfect. Enough broken wax above the pears for a Chief with a demi lion and enough stain of wax on the parchment for a crest, but from the shape and appearance of the wax that remains there does not appear to have been a Crest.

*Note.*—It is stated in the *Arch. Camb.*, at the passage referred to, that nothing was known of this Francis. This is not correct. He was, according to the epitaph on his monument, a distinguished sailor, who fought for Venice against the Turks. He died 24 Oct., 1667, aged 43. His monument is in the Church of Monington on Wye.

### “VALOR BENEFIC’ IN WALLIA.”

*Extracted from Harl. MS. 128, ff. 27-44.*

(COMMUNICATED BY J. YOUDE W. LLOYD, ESQ.)

#### KAERNEUAN RECEYTES.

**NORTHWALLIA.** Com’ Kaern’van’.—R’torie et décime &c. infra Offic’ Joh’is Osborne Auditor’ Joh’is Salisbury militis Receptor’.

#### NORTHWALLIA.

Comitat’ Kaern’van’.—Valor o’i’m et sing’lare R’tor’ Eccl’ar’ x’ar’ oblac’on’ penc’ porc’on’ ac al’ consi’liu’ in Com’ pred’ on’at in Revenc’ Reg’ma’t’e cum vniu’ s’s et sing’lis suis deducc’on’ et Repris’ p’ut’ inferius p’tic’l’ p’ infra offic’ Joh’nis Osborne Auditor’ & Joh’nis Salysbury mi’ss Receptor’.

Viz’—Terr’ et possession’ nup’ Monaster’ de Conweye.—R’toria de Eglois ros in tenur’ Hugon’ Pulleston p’ annu’ xvijl. vjs. viijd. R’toria de Conweye in tenur’ Will’is Holland per annu’ vjl. R’toria de Vaughe in tenur’ Rici Price per annu’ xijl. vjs. viijd. R’toria de llanpadricke in tenur’ d’c’i Rici p’ annu’ xijl. vjs. viijd.—lj. Inde

Procurac’ solut’ Archi’no Angles’ exeun’ de d’c’ie r’torijs de Vaughe et llanpatricke p’ annu’ vs. Stipend’ Capellan’ celebran’ in d’c’a Eccl’ia de Eglois rosser cs.—cvs.

Et reman’ xlvi. xvs.

Terr’ et possession’ nup’ Mon’rii de Bardezey.—R’toria de Aberdaron’ in tenur’ Rici Bodie per annu’ xvi. xij. iij. d. Inde

Re’s’d’ ixl. xvij. viij. d.—Stipend’ vniu’ Capellan’ diuina celebr’ in eccl’ia de Vlt’u’daron in p’och’ de Aberdaron per annu’ cvs. viij. d. P’cur’ exeun’ de d’c’a R’toria Ep’o Bangor’ p’ annu’ xij. s.—cxvij. viij. d.

P’petua penc’ annuatim solut’ Ep’o Bangor’ exeun’ de om’ib’ d’c’o lijs. d’c’i nup’ mon’rii iijl.

Et reman’ clare p’ annu’ cxij. viij. d.

firm’ Capell’ de Bryncroes in tenur’ Rici Bodye & Thome Joh’nes p’ annu’ vijl. xij. iij. d. Inde

Stipend' vinus Capellani di'a celebran' in ead'm per annu' cs. p'cur' inde exeun' p' annu' Ep'o Bangor ijs. ijd.—cijs. ijd.

Et rem' clare ljs. ijd.

firm' Capell' de Tedwellicke p' a'm xxxijs. iiijd. et Nantgu'nadle per annu' vjli. xijjs. iiijd. in tenur' Rici Dalton p' annu'—vijli. vjs. viijd. Inde

Stipend' unius Capellan' celebran' di'n per annu' cs. p'cur' exeun' de d'c'a Capella Ep'o Bangor' p' annu' ijs. vjd.—cijs. vjd.

Et rem' clare lxiijs. ijd.

Parcell' possession' Colleg' Cantar' &c. in p'dict' Com' Kaern'van.

Decim' in Glothaith in Com' p'dict'.—Decima garbare bladore et granore cu' suis pertin' vniu'ss' in villa de Glothaithe in p'och' de Eglois rosse dimiss' ad firm' Thome Mosden p' Reill liijs. iiijd.

S'ma to'lis p'miss' in Com' p'd'to iiiixvli. vjs. viijd.

Repriss'nt supra p'tic'l'r patet xxvli. viijs. iiijd.

Et rem' clare lixli. xvijjs. iiijd.

Cantar' cum R'toria de llanyestin cu' capell' de llanviangell' & llangoid inisimul dimiss' quar' reill non diuiditur.

Cantar' S'c'e Katherine in Ecl'ia Cathedral' de Bangor' in com' Kaern'van p'd'.—firm' totius Cantar' in Ecl'ia Cathedral' de Bangor' ac totius r'tor' de llanyestin' cum Capell' de llanviangel' et llangoid in Com' Angless' dimiss' Lodowico laund' per Indentur' reddend' inde per annu' xvijli. xixs. viijd. Inde

R'pris' viz. In red's resolut' Ep'o Bangor' per annu' iijd. Sallar' cu' Stipend' vnus Capellan' celebran' in eocl'ia de llanyestin et Capella de llanviangell' & llangoid p' a'm vijli. —vijli. iijd.

Et reman' xli. xvjs. viijd.

#### ANGLESEY RECEYTES.

Com' Anglesey viz' Rector' Decim' &c. Infra Offic' Joh'is Osborne Auditoris Joh'is Salysbury mi'ts Recept'e.

NORTHWALL'. Com' Angless'.—Valor o'im' et singlaru' r'tor' Eccliare Decim' oblacionu' penc' porc' ac al' consiliu' in Com' pred' onerat in Reven' Regit' ma'te cu' om'ib' et singl' suis deduce'oib' et Rep'ss' p'ut inferius p'tic'larit' patet. Infra offic' Joh'is Osborn Auditor & Joh'is Salysbury militis Recept'.

Terre et possession' nup' 'porat' de Penmon' in Com' pred'.—R'toria de Penmon' in tenur' D'ne Jane Griffith per annu' cs. viijd. Inde

Stipend' sive Salar' vni' cap'ni ib'm d'n'a celebr' per annu' xls. P'curat' et Synodal' sol' Ep'o Bangor' per annu' xxs. P'curat' et Synodal' sol' Arch'no Angles pa'm viijs. iiijd.—lxvijs.

Et rem' clare xxxijs. viijd.

R'toria de llandona in tenur' die' Jane Griffith p' annu' vijli. xs. Inde P'curac' et Synodal' sol' Ep'o Bangor' p' annu' ijs. iiijd. P'curac' et Synodal' sol' Arch'no Angless' per annu' xxd.—vs.

Et rem' clare vijli. vs.

Ecl'ia de penrhos in tenur' D'ne Jane Griffith p' annu' vijli. xijjs. iiijd. Inde

P'curac' et Synodal' sol' Ep'o Bangor' p' a'm vjs. viijd. P'curac' et Synodal' sol' Arch'no Angless' vs. xd.—xijs. vjd.

Et rem' clare vijli. xd.

Ecel'ia de Bodewred in tenu' D'ne Jane Gryfithe p' annu' vijs. viij*d*.  
P'curac' Ep'o Bangor' exeun' p' annu' x*xd*. Et Arch'no Angles' p' annu'  
x*vd*.—i*js*. x*jd*.

Et rem' clare iii*js*. i*xd*.

Ecel'ia S'te Katherine de Bangenyngorith in tenur' Thome Bulkeley p'  
annu' v*jl*i. xii*js*. iii*jd*. Inde

Stipend' vnus Cap'm Ecel'ia p'd' celebran' p' annu' xlv*js*. P'curac' de diet'  
eccl'ia exeun' Ep'o Bangor' p' annu' xxi*js*. iii*jd*. P'curac'onu' sol' Arch'no  
Angles' p' annu' vii*js*. iii*jd*.—lxxvi*js*. iii*jd*.

Et rem' clar' l*vs*.

Ecel'ia de llangwillock in tenur' Rici Bulkeley milit' p' annu' x*ls*. Inde  
P'curac' exeunt Ep'o Bangor' p' annu' i*js*. v*jd*. P'curac' exeunt Arch'no  
Angles' p' annu' x*vd*.—i*js*. i*xd*.

Et rem' clare xxxv*js*. i*jd*.

S'ma to'lis p'miss' in Com' p'd' xxx*li*. v*s*.

Repris' ut sup' p'tic'lar' p' vii*jl*i. x*s*. x*d*.

Et sit rem' clare xx*jl*i. xii*js*. i*jd*.

Terr' tent' decim' oblac'o'es insimull' dimis' quo' Reddit' non dem'dit'.—  
Ecel'ia Collegiat' de Kaercuby al's hollyhedd pred' in Com' Angles' firm'  
o'im' terr' ten'to' decim' oblac'o'im' et al' p' fic' quo' cu' q' d'e'e Ecel'ie Col-  
legiat' p't'ment' siue spectant' dimiss' Will'mo lewes Armigero p' Indentur'  
Redd' inde vltra xxi*js*. x*d*. solut' Ep'o Bangor' et v*js*. i*jd*. solut' Arch'io Angles'  
p' annu' xlvii*jl*i. x*xd*. Inde

Stipend' et Salar' Curat'.—Stipend' Will'mi Ellys appunct' ad cur' obs'u-  
and' infra eccl'iam de Landycare nup' incumben' apud Bewmarres' p' annu'  
v*jl*i. Stipend' Owun Hughes nup' Incumben' Cantar' voc' Gyles Chauntrye  
infra Ecel'iam de Clynok vawe' mo'o appunctuat' ad offic' in Cur' annuar'  
infra eccl'iam de Bodedaru' ap'd Holyhead p' annu' v*jl*i. Stipend' Henrici  
Watkins appunct' ad cur' obs'uand' infra eccl'iam de Boderoke apud Holly-  
hed p' annu' v*jl*i. Stipend' Will'i ap' Rob'to mo'o vicar' de Hollyhed' in aug-  
men' Salar' s' p' annu' c*s*.—xxii*jl*i.

Et rem' clare xxv*li*. x*xd*.

#### MERIONETH RECEYTÈS.

Com' Merioneth' viz' Rector' et Decim' &c' Infra Offic' Joh'is Osborne  
Auditoris Joh'is Salsbury m'ts Receptoris.

NORTHWALL'. Comitatus Meryonneth'.—Valor o'i'm et sing'lare R'toriar'  
Ecel'iar' decim' oblac' pene' poro' ac al' consimili' in Com' p'd'e'o on' at in  
Reven' Regie ma'te cu' om'ibus et sing'lis suis deduce'oib' et Rep's p'ut  
inferi' p'tic'lar' p' Infra offic'm Joh'is Osborne auditoris & Joh'is Salsbury  
Militis Receptoris.

Terre et possession' nup' mon' de Kymmer'.—R'toria de llanulltyd in tenur'  
Joh'is Powys armigeri p' ann' cxi*js*. iii*jd*. Inde

Stipend' vnus Cap'ni celebr' in d'ta r'toria p' annu' c*s*. P'curac' inde  
solut' ep'o Bangor' p' annu' i*js*. Visitat' triennal' sol' d'e'o Ep'o ad v*js*. vii*jd*.  
cu' acciderit hic allo't iux'a rat' i*js*. i*jd*. ob. dd. q.—ciii*js*. i*jd*. ob. dd. qu.

Et rem' clar' i*xs*. j*d*. qu. ed.

R'toria de llanegryn' in tenur' Joh'is Powes per ann' xii*li*. xii*js*. iii*jd*. Inde  
Stipend' Capellan' ib'm celebr' p' annu' cv*js*. vii*jd*. P'curac' Ep'o Bangor'

p' ann' xs. Visitat' triennial' sol' ep'o ad vjs. viiij. p' a'm cu' accid'it hic allot' iuxta rat' ijs. ijd. ob. dd. qu.—cxvijs. xd. ob. dd. q.

Et rem' clare vijli. xiijs. vd. q'a ed.

R'toria de llanvaghrethe in tenur' Joh'nis Powes per annu' vjli. xvijjs. iiij. Inde

Stipend' capellan' d'c'a celebr' ib'm per ann' cs. P'curac' sol' Ep'o Bangor' p' a'm xs. Visitat' Triennial' sol' d'c'o ep'o ad vjs. viij. per ann' cu' accid'it hic tame' allot' iur' rat' ijs. ijd. ob. qu.—cxijs. ijd. ob. qu.

Et rem' clare xxvjs. jd. q'a.

S'ma to'lis p'miss' in Com' pred' xxvjli. vs.

Rep'ss ut sup'ius p'tic'lat' pat' xvjli. xvs. iiij.

Et reman' clare ixli. xvs. viij.

#### DENBIGHE RECEYTES.

Com' Denbighe viz' Rector' et Decim' &c. Infra Offic' Joh'is Osborne Auditoris Joh'is Salysbury m't's Receptoris.

NORTHWALL'. Comit' Denbigh'.—Valor o'im' & sing'lar' Rector' Eccl'iar' x'ar' Oblacion' Pencion' porcion' ac al' consil' in Com' pred' on'at' in Reuens' Regie Ma'te cum vniuersis & singulis suis Deduccion' & repriss' p'ut inferius p'tic'lar' p' Infra Offic' Joh'is Osborne Aud' et Joh'is Salysbury m't's Recept'.

Terr' & Possession' nup' Monaster' de vala Cruc's.—Rector' de Chirke in tenur' Joh'is Edwards p' annu' xli. Rector' de Wrexham in tenur' Will'mi Pyckeringe p' annu' lli. Rector' de Rywabon' in tenur' d'c'i Will'mi p' annu' xxixli. xvjs. viij. Rector' de llangollen' in tenur' d'c'i Will'mi p' annu' xxli. vjs. viij. Capell' de llansanfrayde in tenur' d'c'i Will'mi p' annu' vijli. xiijs. iiij.—cxvijli. xvjs. viij. Inde

Stipend' vnus presbiter' diuina celebran' in d'c'a Capella de llansanfrayde p' annu' cs. ffeod' Joh'nis Eiton' p'curatore eccl'ie de Rywabon' p' sigillum Com' dict' p'tin' vit' f' de p'f'to ejusd' Eccl'ie An' p'cipiend' vijli. xli.

Capell' de llandesilio in tenur' d'c'i Will'i Pyckeringe p' annu' xijli. ijs. iiij. Inde

Stipend' Capellan' diuina celebran' in d'c'a Capell' per annu' cs.

Et reman' clare vijli. ijs. iiij.

Capell' de Bryneglois in tenur' d'c'i Will'i p' annu' vijli. xjs. iiij. Inde

Stipend' vnus Capellan' d'na celebran' in d'c'a Capell' p' annu' cs.

Et reman' clare lxxjs. iiij.

S'ma to'lis premiss' in Com' pred' cxxxvijli. xs. iiij.

Repris' p'ut sup'ius p'tic'larit' p' xvijli. Repris' etiam p' p'curac' & lectuar' sol' Ep's Assaven' tam' ex'nt Rector' de vaugh' & Eglois ros in Com' Caernervan' q'am ex'nt Rector' de llanverne in Com' Mountgom'y ac ex'nt Rector' de Chirke Wrexham Rywabon' llangollen' llansanfroyd & Brynglois in pred' Com' Denbigh' p' annu' xxjli. viijs. ob.—xxxvijli. viijs. ob.

Et reman' cli. ijs. iiij. ob.

Terr' cu' x'is insimull' dimis' quar' Redd' non diuidunt.—Colleg' Sc'i Petri infra Vill' de Ruthyn.

Terr' & tenem' x'nt & oblac' Colleg' pred' p't'm dimittunt ad firm' Rob'to Salysbury Armig' p' Reddis' xxxixli. xiijs. iiij. Inde

Stipend' Thome Hughes nup' stipend' in Eccl'ia Collegiat' S'c'i Petri in Ruthyn in Com' Denbigh' modo appunctuat' ad Offic' Cur' ib'm p' annu' vijli.

Stipend' Rob'ti ap Mad' nup' alt'ius stipend' d'o' Eccl'ie collegiat' de Ruthyn modo appunct' ad Offic' Cur' in Eccl'ia de llanr'nth' p' annu' cs. Redd' Resolut' Ep'o & Arch' Bangoren' exeun' de college p'd' vs. vd.—xiiijl. vs. vd.

Et rem' xxvjli. vijs. xjd.

### FLYNTE RECEYTES.

Com' flynt viz' Rector' & Decim' et' Infra Offic' Joh'is Osborne Auditoris Joh'is Salysbury mi'ta Receptoris.

NORTHWALLIA. Com' flynt.—Valor o'i'm et singular' R'toriar' Eccl'iar' decim' oblac'on' pene' pore'onu' ac al' consil' in Com' p'd' on'at inter reuene' Regie ma'te cum om'ibus et sing'lis suis deduce'on' et Repris' p'nt inferius p'tic'lariter p' Infra Offic' Joh'is Osborn Auditor' & Joh'is Salysbury mi't's Recept'.

Terr' et possession' nup' Monaster' de Basingwerke in Com' p'd'.—firm' decim' ville de Ou'bearington' et Netherbearington in tenur' Joh'is Penante per annu' xls.

firm' Decimar' in vill' de lisle Bagill' in tenur' d'e'i Joh'nis p' annu' xijs. iiijd.

firm' de Hollywell' in tenur' Will'mi Aldersey Griff' ap Hugh et Radi Sneyd per annu' xxli. ix. viijd.

P'cell' nup' Mon'rii de Haughmoun' in Com' Salop'.—E'toria de Haugham in tenure Thomes Samner mi't's per annu' xijs. iiijd. flrm' x'ar' et al' p'f'cuor' in poch' de Hauud' David ap Rob't Wetton Capell' et Griffino Hynton per annu' xxiiijli.—xxiiijli. xijs. iiijd. Inde

Perpet' pene' Ep'i Coven' et Litchfeld xijs. ijd. ob. q.

Et rem' xxiiijli. xijjd. q.

S'ma to'lis p'miss' in com' p'd' xlvijli. xvjs. iiijd.

Repris' prout sup'ius p' xijs. ijd. ob. q'a.

Et rem' clare xlvijli. iijs. jd. q'a.

### MONTGOMERE RECEYTES.

Com' Mountgomery viz' Rector et decim xt' Infra Offic' Joh'is Osborne Auditoris Joh'is Salysbury M't's Receptoris.

NORTHWALL'. Valor o'i'm et sing'lar' Rector' Eccl'iar' decim' Oblac' pene' Pore' ac al' consiliu' in com' p'd' onerat in Reven' Regie ma'te cum o'ib' et sing'lis suis deduce' & Repris' p'ut inferius p'tic'li' p' Infra officiu' Joh'is Osborne Audit' & Joh'is Salysburye milit' Receptoris.

P'cell' possess' nup' Monaster' de llanligan in Com' pred'.—Rector' de llanverne in tenur' Mauricij Knevet' p' annu' viijli. xvs. iiijd.

Rector' de llanhu'an in tenur' Nich'o Purcell p' annu' iiijli. xijs. iiijd.

P'cell' possess' nup' Monaster' de Strata m'cell'.—Rector de Beriwi in tenur' Nich'o Purcell' p' annu' ixli.

Rector de Basses in tenur' Tho. ap Ieuan lloyd p' annu' iiijli.

P'cell' nup' Prior de Chirbury in Com' Salopp'.—Annue pene'o'e siue pore' de Rector de Mountgom'y p' annu' xxxs. Annue pene' siue pore' exen' de x'is hopton ex'ce possess' de Comehire p' annu' viijs. Capell' de Churchstock in tenur' Rici Powell p' annu' xxjli. xs.—xxijli. viijs. Inde

Stipend' vnus Cap'ni celebran' in d'e'a Capell' p' annu' cvjs. viijd.

Et rem' clar' xvijli. xvjd.

Capell' de fforden in tenur' Rici Powell p' annu' xiiij<sup>li</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>. xjd. Inde Stipend' vnus Capellan' ib'm d'ia celebran' p' annu' cvjs. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Et reman' clar' viij<sup>li</sup>. viijs. iij<sup>d</sup>.

Rector' de Sneyd' in tenur' Joh'nis Knottesford p' annu' xls. Inde Stipend' vnus Cap'ni d'ia celebran' in d'c'a capell' p' annu' xls.

Et sic reman' n'l.

P'cell' possess' nup' Monaster' de Strata florida in Com' Cardigan'.—E'toria de llangerike in tenur' d'ne Dorothee Devorox p' annu' xli.

S'ma to'lis p'miss' in Com' pred' lxxvi<sup>li</sup>. xjs. vijd.

Repris' p'ut sup'ius p'tic'l' p' xij<sup>li</sup>. xijs. iij<sup>d</sup>.

Et reman' clare lxij<sup>li</sup>. xvij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.

S'ma to'lis valoris Rectoriar' penc' & porc' in Southwall' et North Wall p' annu' mcccxiij<sup>li</sup>. xiiij<sup>d</sup>. vlt'a vj<sup>li</sup>. xijs. iij<sup>d</sup>. p' R'toria de llandevaston in Com' Carn'den in Rend' post mortem.

Repris' annual' de p'miss' exeun' ccxvi<sup>li</sup>. xvijs. iij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

Et rem' clare p' annu' mxxvj<sup>li</sup>. iijs. xd. ob. vlt'm Res'd'.

S'm' Rol' To'lis manor' & terre & ten'ts cu' R'torys & p'nus dimiss' in Southwallia & Northwallia p' ann' p' Commission Hapands' cxvi<sup>li</sup>. viijs. xd. Inde in rep's lxix<sup>li</sup>. ijs. vjd.

Et Rem' ccccxlvj<sup>li</sup>. vjs. iij<sup>d</sup>.

## VALOR BENEFIC' IN WALLIA.

*Harl. MS. No. 128, ff. 1-28.*

### SOUTH WALES.

#### CAERMARDEN RECETTES.

Com' Carmarden'.—Viz' Rector' et decim' &c. infra Offic' Joh'is Osborne Auditoris Will'mi Wightman Recept'.

SOUTHWALL' NORTHWALL'.—Liber Rectoriaru' et decurran' &c. in Southwall & Northwall'. In offic' Joh'is Osborne Auditoris.

#### SOUTHWALL'.

Com' Caerm'then'infra dioc' Ministerij'.—Valor'omniu'et sing'lar' R'toriar' Eccl'iar' x' oblac'onu' penc'onu' port'onu' ac al' consiliu' Com' p'd' on'at int' Reven' Regie Ma'ts cn' om'ibus et sing'lis suis deduce'oib' et Reprise' p'ut inferius p'ticulariter p'infra Offic' Jo'his Osborne Auditoris et Will'mi Wightman Receptor'.

Talley nuper Monasteriu'.—R'toria de Lannetroi' in tenura Thome Gwill'm assign' Jankyn Lloide per ann' viij<sup>li</sup>. Inde

Stipend' sacerdote celebrant' ib'm p' an' vj<sup>li</sup>.

R'toria de Pembrun' & llannegwed vaure in tenura Thome Jones mil's p' annu' xxvij<sup>li</sup>. xijs. iij<sup>d</sup>.

R'toria de Talley in tenura eiusd' Thome Jones p' annu' xij<sup>li</sup>. vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>.

R'toria de llandilovaure in tenura sup' Thome Jones Milit' p' annu' xxvj<sup>li</sup>. viijs. iij<sup>d</sup>.—cxvj<sup>li</sup>. vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. Inde

R'toria de Counwellgaio cu' Capella de Llansawell in tenur' Thome D'd ap Howell assign' Eliz' Basset p' ann' xlvj<sup>li</sup>. xijs. iij<sup>d</sup>.

Procur' solut' Griffino Leason exeun' t'm de d'c'is iijior R'toriar' ap'm de

<sup>1</sup> Meneven' (?).

R'toria de Barwick et llangoinior' in Com' Cardigan p' ann' ljs. xd. q' Rep's xijli. xjs. xd.—Stipend' Curat' de Talley p' ann' vjli.—vijli. xjs. xd.

P'tentatori & capitl's eccl'ie cathedral' Meneven' Ep'o d'c'a de possessi'o-n'b' d'c'e nup' mon'rie p' ann' iiijli.

Et rem' clare p' ann' cijli. xiijs. xd. q'.

R'toria de llansaderne cum capella de llan'rda in tenur' Thome Jones milit' p' anno xvjli. xjs. vjd.

R'toria de llannyhangeld' Ablethe in tenur' Griffith ap Henry Vaughan per annu' xiiijli. vjs. viijd.

Res'd'.—R'toria de llandevaston in tenur' Joh'is D'd d'ici p' annu' vjli. xiijs. iiijd. q'.

Conced' eid' Joh'i D'd ad term' vite & absq' aliquo inde reddend'.

Carm'then' nup' Priorat' Eccl'ia S'ci Mich'is de Grrroth in tenur' Gr' Ley-son p' ann' xxli.

Eccl'ia in Abn'unt cu' capella de Conwellagio in tenura Jenkyn lloyde p' annu' xxxjli. vjs. ob. iijd.

Eccl'ia S'ci Petri de Carm'then' cu' capell' de Mano'gayne' llangaine et Newchurche in tenur' Gr' Higgon p' annu' xlvijli. R'toria de llan'mblethr' in tenura Edward Manxell p' ann' xiiijli.—cxvli. xvjs. ob. iijd.

Capell' de llandilo in tenura Joh'is Morgan p' ann. Ls.

Stipend' sacerdotis celebrant' infra eccl'iam S'ci Mich'is Giroth' p' ann' vjli. Stipend' sacerdotis celebrant' infra eccl'iam S'ci Petri de Carm'den p' ann' vjli. Stipend' sacerdotis celebr' infra d'cas tres capellas de Mano'gaine llangaine et Newchurche p' ann' cs. Stipend' sacerdotis celebran' infra eccl'iam de llanebethor' per ann' lxs. P'petus pens' solut' Ep'o Meneven' et Suco' f' nuppam' exeun' de om'ib' x'mis sup'a p' annu' xls. Procurat' et sinodal' sol' Archidecano Carm'den' exeun' de s'd' R'toriis eccl'is et capell' p' ann' xlvijjs. viijd.—xxvli. viijs. viijd.

Q' alle'or sup'ius int' possess' Mon'rii de Talley.

Et rem' clare p' ann' iiij<sup>xx</sup>li. viijs.

Whitlande nup' Monasteriu'.—Decim' oblac'onu' in p'ochia de llanwedy et llanwedo cu' aliis in tenur' Joh'nis Vaugh'n milit' p' ann' cijs.

Decime in llanwenock in tenur' d'ci Joh'nis Vaughan milit' p' ann' cxs. vjd.

Tertia pars decimar' ib'm in tenur' sup' Joh'nis Vaug'n Milit' p' ann' xs. iijd.

Decime in Blanwethus per ann' ijs.—xxvli. xiijs. jd. Inde

R'toria de llanhangell Ab'towey cu' capella de llantewe in tenura d'ci Joh'is Vaugh'n Milit' p' ann' xiijs.

R'toria de Pentareck in tenura Jev'n lloide ap Rothero'the et Owen ap John per ann' vijli. xvs. iiijd.

Stipend' sacerdotis celebran' infra R'tor'am de llanhihangell Ab'towey per ann' iiijli. Indempnit' solut' p' scrutator' S'ci D'd exu' possess' d'ci nup' monasterii per ann' xxijs.—cjs.

Et rem' xxli. xjs. jd.

Terr' Cant'.—Penc' exeun' de R'torie sine p'bend' llanwedy xxs. Prefeche et Bettus xxs.—xls.

S'ma to'lis o'nis p'miss' in com' p'd' Carm'then' viz' d'ne Poss' cciiij<sup>xx</sup>li. xiijs. viijd. Rep' inde xlixli. ijs. vjd. q'.

Et rem' viz' ccxlvli. xijs. jd. q' ult' rem'.

R'tor' cu' al' terr' in simul dimiss' quar' redd' non dividuntur.

Kydwelly nup' Prioratus. Com' Carm'then'.—Scitus p'd' nup' Priorat' cum



R'tor' ib'm dimiss' D'd Vaugh'n & Joh'ni Morgan p' annual' redd' xxxli. vjs. viij*d*. S'ma xxxli. vjs. viij*d*.

Quad'on' visitar' triemial' solut' Ep'o S'e'i David ad xls. ex' quol'it omni solubil' xls. ext'.

Summa &c. xxxli. vjs. viij*d*. Repris' xls.

Rem' xxvijli. vjs. viij*d*.

### CARDIGAN RECEYTES.

Com' Cardigan viz' rector' et decim' &c.—Joh'is Osborne Auditoris. Will'mi Wightman Receptoris.

SOUTHWALLIA. Comit'at' Cardigan' infra dioc' Meneven'.—Valor' om' et sing'lar' Rector' Eccl'iar' decimar' oblac' pencion' porcion' ac alior' consil'm in com' predict' on'at inter reven' Regie Mat' cum omnibus et repris' p'ut inferius p'tic'larit' p' infra offic' Joh'is Osborne Auditoris et Will'mi Wightman Receptoris.

Videl't p'cell possessionu' nup' Monasterij de Talley in com' Kar'merden firma terr' &c.

Rectoria de Barwike in tenur' Edward ap Hoell & vl'tus resid' p'tinen' nup' p' erat' de Cardigan' p' annu' vijli. ext.

Rectoria de llangoidmore in tenur' Thome Brouyn p' ann' lxxvjs. viij*d*.

Colleg' de llanthecobrevce'.—Penc' exeun' de Rector' de llangeby p' ann' xxs. ext.

Penc' exeun' de Rector' de Heywode p' ann' xxvjs. viij*d*.

Penc' exeun' de Rector' de llanbernheden p' ann' xxvjs. viij*d*. ext.

Penc' exeun' de Rector' de llanvyharon p' annu' xxs. ext.

Penc' exeun' de Rector' de Blaneporth' p' ann' xxvjs. viij*d*.

Penc' exeun' de Rector' de llandynell al' capell' p' ann' xxvjs. viij*d*. ext.

Penc' exeun' de Rector' de Lylkeunon per ann' xls.

Penc' exeun' de Rector' de llanvenock per ann' xls.

Penc' exeun' de Rector' de Tresgaron' p' ann' xxs.

Penc' exeun' de Rector' de Iscard' per ann' xls.

S'ma to'lis premiss' in Com' predict' xxvli. xij*s*. iij*d*.

To'lis valoris R'tor' penc' et poro' in Com' Cardigan' p' ann' xxvli. xij*s*. iij*d*. Reso' null' rem' n'.

D'mss' terr' cum Rector' et decime insimul' diuiss' quar' Redd' non diuiduntur.

Monaster' de vala Royal' in Com' Cestr'.—Man'ii cu' Capell' & R'torij*s* de lampaderne vaure cu' al' dimi'tit' inter D'm'ss' terr' & tenemen' Thome Jones Milit' p' annual' Redd' cxx*s*.

Com' Cardigan'.—Strataflorid' nup' Monaster'.—Scit p'd'e'i nup' Monaster' cu' capell' de Strataflorid' cu' om'ib' terr' & possession' eid'm nup' mo'rd' p'tinen' dimittit' d'ne deneu' vid' p' annual' Redd' c*ij*li. viijs. viij*d*.

Com' Cardigan'. Cantar'.—Lib'a Capell' de Mounte Lecheryd cum om'ib' decim' eid'm p't'm dimiss' Thome Sydbothome p' Redd' cs.

Terr' nup' Will'i Cavendyshe Milit' firm' scitus nup' Priorat' Stelle siue R'tor' de Cardigan' cu' om'ib' p' decimi' oblac'o'ib' & emolument' quibuscu'q' eid'm Stell' siue R'tor' p't'm dimiss' Joh'ni Powell p' redd' xxxiijli. vjs. viij*d*.

S'ma to'lis celixli. xvs. iij*d*. Inde

Stipend' Curat' celebran' infra Eccl'iam de Strataflorid' p'cell' nup' monas-

ter' de Strataflorid' p' annu' cvjs. viiij<sup>d</sup>. P'curat' & Sinod' solut' Archi'no  
Cardigan' exun' possession' d'c'i Monaster' p' ann' vs. ix<sup>d</sup>.—cxij<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>.

S'ma to'lis valoris Manor' & Rect' annex' in Com' Cardigan  
p' ann' celixli. vs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. Rep'r' cxij<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>.  
Et rem' celiiijli. ijs. xj<sup>d</sup>.

### RADNOR RECEYTES.

Com' Radnor' viz' Rector' & decim' x' infra offic' Joh'is Osborne Auditoris  
Will'm Wightman Receptoris.

SOUTHWALLIA. Comit'at' Radnor' infra dioc' Meneven' et Hereff'.—Valor'  
om'i et sing'lar' Rectoriar' Eccl'iar' decimar' oblac'onu' penc'onu' porc'onu'  
ac al' consi'liu' in Com' predict' on'at inter Reven' Regie Mat'is cum om'ibus  
& sing'lis suis deduce'on et Repris, prout inferius p'ticularit' infra offic' Joh'is  
Osborne et Will'mi Wightman.

Viz' Malvern Maior nup' Monasteriu' Rector' de Knyghton & Stowe in  
tenur' Jacobi ap Mered' p' ann' viijli. xij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. Inde

Regard' die firm' ex conveno' Indentur' p' ann' xijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Et rem' viijli.

Wygmore' nup' Monasteriu'.—Porc' decimar' in Ouerkeynsham et Neither  
Keynsham in tenura Rob'ti Coterell per ann' lxxvs. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Pencion' exeun' de Rectoria de Knyll p' ann' iij<sup>s</sup>.

Porc' decimar' in Norton & Bullibroke in tenur' Waltere ap Thomas &  
Petri lloyd p' annu' lijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Penc' exeun' de Vicar' de Prestende p' ann' cau' q' cont' Joh'm Bradshaw  
sen'ar' et hered' &c.

S'ma to'lis premiss' in Com' pred' xiiijli. xvjs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Repris' p'ut sup'ius p'ticularit' p' xijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Et reman' xivli. iij<sup>s</sup>.

Com' Radnor'.—P'cell' possess' nup' Mon'rii de Wigmore in Com' Here-  
ford'. firm' om' x'ar garbare in Combe in Com' Heref' infra D'm'm de Prest-  
end in tenur' Ric'i Gwin cl'ici et Ric' gitto per ann' cas'q' vendite Joh'm  
Bradshawe sen' Ar' hered' Assig' s'nupp'm.

firm' o'im' x'are gran' et feni' ac o'im' al' x'are apud le Nash et Brompton  
in Com' Heref' p'tin' R'torie' de Prestmear' et existen' in p'och' de Prestend  
in tenur' Will'i Rode de Pembrig' in Com' Heref' p' annu' cau' q' con' ut  
sup'a.

firm' x'are garb' de Hays al's Heth in d'c'o Com' Radnor in p'och' de Prest-  
end in tenur' Elizie Hales p' ann' cau' q' con' ut sup'a.

firm' o'im' x'are gran' feni' et al' gran' quor'cumq' cuiuscumq' gen'is fue-  
rint in vill' de Wyly in Com' Heref' pertin' Priorie de Prestend in d'c'o Com'  
Heref' in tenur' Thome ap Rice p' ann' cau' q' con' Joh'm Bradshawe et  
hered'.

firm' x'are in Stokinge in d'c'o Com' Heref' p'tinen' R'torie de Prestend  
p'd' in tenur' Petri lloyd p' ann' cau' q' con' ut sup'a.

firm' x' in Stapleton et Rode in Com' Heref' vnacu' x'is in Dyscote & x'is  
in Prestend in Com' Radnor in tenura David Thomas p' ann' cau' q' con' ut  
sup'a.

S'ma manior' terr' et ten't cu' Rect' & x'mis annex' in Com' Radnor' p'  
ann' null' ext'.

## PENBROK RECEYTES.

Com' Pembr' viz' Rector' et Decim' &c. infra offic' Joh'is Osborne Auditoris Will'mi Wightman Receptoris.

SOUTHWALL'. Com' Pembr' infra dioc' Meneven'—Valor' o'im' et sing'lar' R'toriar' decim' penc' et porcion' in Com' pred' on'ate inter Reven' Regie Ma'ts' vnacu' sep'alib' s' deduccion' & repris' p'ut inferius p'tic'ler' p' infra officiu' Joh'is Osborne Auditoris et Will'mi Wightman Receptoris.

Viz' Pill' nup' Monaster'.—Penc' exeun' de R'toria de Huskarde p' ann' xxxjs. viijd. Penc' exeun' de R'toria de Hubston p' ann' iijs. iiijd. Penc' exeun' de R'toria de Ganyston p' an' vjs. viijd. Penc' exeun' de R'toria de Nolton p' an' iijs. Penc'o exeun' de R'toria de Pontaven' p' annu' viijd. R'toria de Nova Castra & Rupa anglice Newcastle & Rothe in tenur' Mauricij ap Cwey p' annu' xvi. R'toria de Stainton in tenura Margarete Griff' p' annu' xxxviij. xvijs. xd. R'toria de Newmote in tenura Will'mi Phyllyppes p' ann' cs.—lixli. xixs. ijd. Inde in

P'curat' solut' Arch'nis Cardigan exeun' de possession' diet' nup' Monast'rij p' ann' xxijs.

Et rem' p' ann' lxviij. xvjs. ijd.

Haverfordewest nup' prioratus.—Capell' de Cresewelle in tenura Julian Barlo p' ann' vs.

R'toria de llauvin in tenura Will'mi ap Rese assignat Henrici Jones per ann' xijli.

Ecclesia de lain'ston in tenur' dic' Will' ap Rese p' ann' vjli.

Stipend' sacerdot' ib'm celebrant p' ann' cs.

Et rem' p' ann' xxs.

R'toria de llanstadwell in tenura Juliani Barloo p' annu' xvijli.

Ecclesia S'ci Ismael de Harralston et Ecclesia Thoma Becket in tenur' Joh'is Parrot Milit' p' annu' xijli. Inde in

Stipend' duor' sacerdot' ib'm p' ann' ixli.

Et reman' p' ann' lxs. p'

R'toria de Dale in tenura Thome Voyle p' annu' xli. p'.

Rectoria de Ranalton in tenura Ph'i Jermyn p' annu' liijs. iiijd. p'.

Ecclesia b'te Marie de Haverfordewest in tenur' Maior et Burgens' ib'm p' ann' vjli. xijjs. iiijd. Inde

Stipend' sacerdot' ib'm p' ann' vjli.

Et reman' vltra p' ann' xijjs. iiijd.

R'toria de Camrose in tenura Arnold Buller p' ann' xvli.

R'toria de S'ci Ismael de Bose in tenur' Resei Morgan p' ann' xijli.

Ecclesia S'ci Martini de Hanforde in tenur' d'ei Resei Morgan p' ann' cs.

S'ci Dogmall' nup' Monaster'.—R'toria in Vill' S'ci Dogmall' dimiss' Joh'i Bradshawe inter al' p' annu' xxi. Rectoria de Eylefore in tenur' d'ei Joh'is Bradshawe p' annu' vjli. vjs. viijd. R'toria de Barvill in tenur' d'ei Joh'is Bradshawe p' annu' iiijli. xijjs. iiijd. R'toria de Molegrave in tenur' d'ei Joh'is p' annu' vjli. xijjs. iiijd. Rectoria de llangod' & S'ci Mich'i in tenur' d'ei Joh'is p' annu' vjli. xijjs. iiijd. R'toria de fflagard & Graunngiston in tenur' pred' Joh'is p' annu' xli. vjs. viijd. Capell' de Penkevaughan in tenur' eiusd' Joh'is p' annu' xxvs. Capell' de Nun'tgwin Thisparow & Newton in tenura p'd' Joh'is p' ann' vjli. vjs. viijd. R'toria de Manoglog llandilo et llancelman in tenur' Anthonij Leche p' ann' viijs.—lxxlii. vs. Inde

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